"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled, probably local thunder showers Monday; fair Tuesday; moderate south to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,016. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TROOPS TO QUELL MEXICAN BANDITS

Four Companies of Infantry Rushed to Aid Rangers in Battle Near Brownsville.

SEVERAL OUTLAWS KILLED

Five Americans Wounded—Large Bands Crossing Border and Harassing Ranches.

ENVOYS HERE THIS WEEK

Mexican Peace Conference with Latin Americans to be Continued Tomorrow or Wednesday.

HARLINGEN, Texas, Aug. 8.—Five American ranchmen were wounded, two of them seriously, and several Mexican outlaws were reported killed tonight in a fight between Texas Rangers and American ranchers and a band of Mexican bandits at Norias Ranch, ten miles north of Lyford, in Cameron County, according to a telephone message received here from Norias. The number of casualties among the Mexicans, it was said, could not be ascertained, owing to darkness.

The outlaws, estimated to number between thirty and fifty, attacked the Norias Ranch house shortly before dark. Fourteen ranchmen barricaded themselves in the house and defended the place until 10 o'clock, when the message said the Mexicans withdrew temporarily. Shortly after the bandits had withdrawn sixteen Texas Rangers and armed civilians arrived.

At 10:30 o'clock the report says the Mexicans returned unaware that reinforcements had arrived. They again charged the house and were met with a volley of shots from the rangers, and several of the Mexicans were killed. The outlaws retreated in the darkness.

A special train left Harlingen just before 10 o'clock tonight carrying thirty-five United States soldiers and twelve armed civilians to reinforce the Americans on the Norias ranch.

Passenger trains were running through the affected district tonight without lights.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 8.—Mexican outlaws and Texas rangers and county officers here engaged in two battles tonight near Norias, Texas, sixty miles north of Brownsville, according to reports received here. The telegraph operator at Norias has sent out a call for help.

A special train which left here for Norias this afternoon with rangers and county officers returned here tonight, and ten minutes later started back to Norias.

It will stop at Harlingen to take on a detachment of United States soldiers.

It was announced at Fort Brown tonight that four companies of United States infantry were being rushed here from Fort McIntosh, near Laredo.

Troop B, Third United States Cavalry, tonight was ordered to leave here tomorrow for the northern part of this (Cameron) county. It was reported tonight the Mexicans attacking Norias Ranch numbered fully 200.

Among those who went on the first trip made by the special train were Henry Hutchings, Adjutant General of Texas; J. M. Fox, Captain of Texas Rangers; five members of the ranger force, and Sheriff Vann of Brownsville.

Fritz Georgie, night watchman at the Lyford, Texas, jail, was shot and seriously wounded before daybreak this morning. The act is charged to the Mexican outlaws. A party of farmers near Lyford also was fired on by unknown persons a few hours earlier in the night.

Rumors that six Mexicans were killed late yesterday in a battle with a posse in a remote section of Hidalgo County could not be confirmed.

Sheriff A. Y. Baker of Hidalgo County tonight was quoted as saying 300 Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico west of Brownsville and were traveling over Hidalgo County in parties of three and four, apparently making their way to some concentrating point. Whether a filibuster expedition against Mexico was planned, or the men were connected with the lawless bands which have been raiding ranches in the border country for several weeks, the Sheriff did not know, but extra precautions were being taken by all peace officers, he said. Warnings are being sent to outlying ranches, nearly all of which have made preparation against attack.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Aug. 8.—Six Mexicans have been killed and three Americans wounded in fighting on the Norias Ranch, between a party of thirty Mexican outlaws and fourteen ranchmen, it was reported in a brief message received here late tonight from Norias. It was said the fighting continues.

It was said the bandits early today raided the Norias ranch and drove away fifty horses and took a quantity of provisions and several rifles. Late this afternoon the Mexicans returned to the ranch and a pitched battle was begun, the fourteen Americans barricading themselves in the ranch house. They then telephoned to Sarita, Brownsville, and Kingsville for help before the Mexicans cut the wires.

A special train was started tonight from Sarita, carrying fifteen volunteers to aid the ranchers. Sarita is forty miles north of Norias. A special train with United States troops and State officers also was sent from Brownsville. Until these trains reach some station where there is telegraph service little can be learned of the outcome of the battle.

ENVOYS TO MEET HERE THIS WEEK

Will Continue Mexico Conferences With Lansing—Carranza Reports Extending Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Lansing, who left here last night in response to Secretary McAdoo's request to meet him in New York, returned to Washington this evening. It was said after his return that while the effort

Continued on Page 4.

FIND MUNITION CASES FILLED WITH RUBBISH

Reported Fraud in Russian Supplies Ascribed to German Agents.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—"Thousands of cases of ammunition of every kind when opened at the front were found to contain rubbish," says The Daily Mail in an account of the conditions under which the Russian Army has been fighting.

"This situation is popularly ascribed to the work of German agents in Russian munitions factories."

DODGE GERMAN SHELLS EVERY FIVE MINUTES

People of Dunkirk Do Business in Intervals of Big Gun Bombardment.

DUNKIRK, July 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The bombardment of Dunkirk by the giant German gun, operating from Flanders, permits the carrying on of the business of the city only four and a half minutes out of every five.

Only one gun is used in this bombardment, and the shells come regularly every five minutes. The people of the town take advantage of the interval between an explosion and the coming of another shell to transact business, allowing themselves about half a minute to make for their cellars.

In the General Post Office, for instance, four and a half minutes after the explosion of the first shell is heard the clerks and customers at the stamp and money order windows and applicants for mail disappear together into the basement. After the expected shell explodes they come upstairs again, and business goes on as usual until it is time to run again to safety.

365 BRITISH OFFICERS LOST IN TEN DAYS

List Made Public July 30 Brings Casualties Among Commissioned Men Up to 13,656.

LONDON, July 30, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists between July 19 and July 30 show that the British Army lost 115 killed, 236 wounded, and 14 missing, a total of 365. This brings the aggregate officer loss since the beginning of the war to 13,656, of whom 4,176 are recorded dead, 8,305 wounded, and 1,175 missing.

During the ten days covered by the lists the regiments operating in the Dardanelles have again been the greatest sufferers, the Australians having 9 officers killed and 25 wounded, the King's Own Scottish Borderers 9 killed, 4 wounded, and 7 missing, the Highland Light Infantry 19 killed and 13 wounded, the Cameronians 2 killed and 6 wounded, and the Royal Scots 9 killed and 7 wounded.

The Indian contingent lost 16 officers killed and 19 wounded.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK; ONE A NEUTRAL CRAFT

Swedish Ship Malmland, the Glenravel, of British Registry, and a Trawler Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Lloyd's announces that the British steamer Glenravel of Belfast, the Swedish steamer Malmland, and the trawler Ocean Queen have been sunk. The crews of all three vessels have been landed.

The Glenravel was a vessel of 1,092 tons and was owned by the Antrim Iron Ore Company of Belfast.

The Malmland was of 3,779 tons and was owned at Gothenburg.

'TWAS NOAH, NOT ADAM, THAT ATE THE APPLE

Hence His Descendants Don't Live to be 50,000 Years Old—A Pennsylvania Discovery.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—It was not Adam and Eve who brought about the fall of man, but Noah, according to a translation of a tablet now in the University of Pennsylvania Museum. A statement to this effect was made today by a representative of the University.

According to Sumerian theology found on the tablet, which is said to have been written before the days of Abraham and translated by Dr. Steven Langdon, Professor of Assyriology in Oxford University, England, Noah was ordered not to eat of the cassi tree in the garden of paradise, and when he disobeyed, the curse fell upon him. The curse was that he should have ill health and an early death instead of living to be 50,000 years old like his ancestors.

According to the announcement made today, Dr. Langdon bestowed much labor on the subject of the fall of man, not only in translating the tablet, but in comparing it with every known tablet or historical account of any kind, as well as with the account given in the book of Genesis.

Dr. Langdon, according to the announcement, says that this tablet is at least a thousand years older than the Genesis account and, so far as is known, is the oldest record of the sort in existence. The tablet was written more than 4,900 years ago, possibly 5,000 years, and evidently records a tradition which goes back to the early history of man.

The Babylonian and Sumerian accounts place the flood at something like 35,000 B. C., and the lapse of time between the creation and the flood is filled by ten kings who reigned altogether 432,000 years, an average of 43,200 years each. The reason that later kings reigned comparatively short periods is that Noah sinned in eating of the cassia tree.

UNIONS HOLD OFF MUNITION STRIKE

But Start a General Campaign for an 8-Hour Day for New England Machinists.

TRY PERSUASION FIRST

President Johnston Opposes a Walkout and Wins in Conference at Hartford.

CURBS THE STRIKE SPIRIT

Fight to Spread to New York and New Jersey—More Field Agents at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—A campaign to give every machinist in New England an eight-hour day, with time and a half for all overtime, was decided upon today by William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, and sixteen conferees. Bonus systems established by various New England employers, notably the Colt Company of this city, which has voted to distribute to the employes every three months 12½ per cent. of the profits, will not be accepted in lieu of the eight-hour day.

Fourteen union organizers are now covering the New England field, and twelve more are to be brought in this week. They will interview employers, but no general strike will be called unless persuasion fails.

Two methods were discussed long and earnestly this afternoon, and finally Mr. Johnston's views prevailed in that most of the conferees agreed to a policy of first interviewing employers and giving them an opportunity for negotiations rather than immediately calling a strike, as advocated by half a dozen of the Vice Presidents and business agents.

Before leaving for Boston tonight Mr. Johnston said similar conferences would be held on Friday and Saturday to discuss the New York and New Jersey situations. The reports of field men will be received and discussed at a meeting at the association's headquarters, 116 Nassau Street, New York City.

Those present at today's conference besides President Johnston were: Vice Presidents Peter J. Conlon of Boston, Frank Jennings of Boston, and J. J. Keppler of New York City; Thomas J. Savage, Executive Committee member of Boston; Organizers Joseph Gilmour, George Doyle, J. J. Eagan, James Henderson, Charles Sohl, Harry J. Gill, Roscoe L. Hall; Business Agents John J. Connolly, T. R. Donovan, George I. Bowen, and William Larkins.

Johnston Outlines Plan.

"The meeting this afternoon was called to receive reports of New England successes and conditions," said President Johnston. "Unorganized as well as organized machinists are insisting on an eight-hour day, with time and a half for all overtime, to be computed from the moment the employe's day is completed. We have received numerous requests for help from the towns in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and there is a general unrest among the machine tool men, many of whom are working fifty-five hours and some fifty-nine hours a week. We intend to present a general demand to establish better conditions, and we hope this may be accomplished without the necessity of a strike or a suspension of the work. However, if the employers are not willing to grant our demands, we feel satisfied the men will not hesitate to leave their service.

"I am afraid the men will act on their own initiative. The hardest task we have now is keeping them at work, and we are being severely criticised in many places for keeping the men in. In many places in New England the men feel grieved because we won't give them the word. In the Hyde Park section of Boston nearly a thousand men are now out from two shops, and I am going there Monday to observe the situation. Particularly in Bridgeport, the men are finding fault, and workmen at other places like Meriden are asking when we are going to permit them to go out. We intend to give the employers a chance, so we leaders will see them personally or, as some of them prefer, they will be visited by committees of their own employes. My own personal view is for peaceful conferences and negotiations, and that was the consensus of opinion this afternoon.

Membership Growing.

"In the last two weeks in New England alone 15,000 new members have been admitted, and we have recently obtained an eight-hour day for 100,000 employes in the East. Some employers are yielding and some others are offering a fifty-hour work week, thinking erroneously that bonus offers will appease the men. But the men will now accept nothing short of a straight eight-hour proposition, which machinists have hoped and prayed for these many years. They have seen other tradesmen going home and they must stay because they are machinists and perform service that requires skill and close application. Some of the unorganized men thought the employers would grant the new conditions without effort on their part, but now they realize there will be no concessions unless they ask for them through an organized association.

"There will be no general strike, but if certain firms show a hostile attitude and deny concessions we will strike, though we wish to minimize the number of strikes. A committee of employes will wait on the Locomobile Company in Bridgeport Monday, and if they don't get what they ask, nothing under heaven can stop those 2,000 men striking. Personally, I feel very optimistic, knowing our demands are just. However, in case of a strike I prefer to select the time and place for a battle. I want to get the man I can hit the hardest and defeat the quickest. The employers of New England have all had notice through

Continued on Page 5.

Sir Gilbert Parker Describes England at the End of One Year of War

In reply to a series of questions sent to him by cable, the noted novelist has written one of the most striking and illuminating articles dealing with the conflict. Read it

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES NOW. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

3 DEAD, HEAVY LOSS IN LIGHTNING STORM

Camden Alone Has Ten Fires, Causing $200,000 Damage—Wide Area Swept.

BOLT KILLS BOY IN WATER

Another Crazes Man That Girl Tries to Drag from Shed Afire—Six Saved Off Sloop.

Several hundred thousand dollars damage was done, three persons were killed, others were injured, and many had narrow escapes from death by drowning or lightning in a thunder storm, with heavy rain and high wind, which swept over northern New Jersey and the lower part of New York yesterday afternoon.

The most serious damage was done in Camden, N. J., from which place the centre of the storm moved northeast across that State, through Westchester County, and up the Sound. Meanwhile another heavy storm cut across below Sandy Hook to the South Shore of Long Island. Brooklyn got off rather easily. In Manhattan there was heavy rain, gusts of wind, and much thunder and lightning, for a short time. The storm broke at a little after 4 o'clock, and before 6 the sun was shining brightly once more.

Philip Dillon, son of former Mayor Michael J. Dillon of New Rochelle, and Philip Roberts of the same town were out in a canoe near Glen Island, when the storm forced them to put in to shore and take shelter in a candy booth on the beach. The booth was struck by lightning and Roberts was killed. Dillon, who was stunned, was revived in the New Rochelle Hospital.

Killed Amid Crowd in Shed.

Crowds at Oakland Beach fled to shelter, and twenty persons fled to a shed along the shore. A bolt of lightning ran through the crowd, killing Abraham Abree of Port Chester, stunning his wife and daughter, and knocking down the rest of those who had taken refuge in the shelter. Crossing the sand, the same bolt disturbed the waters of the sound and capsized three canoes full of young people who were making their way to shore. All swam in safely.

Streets near the corner of Fourth Avenue and First Street, Mount Vernon, were flooded four feet deep, and crowds who had sought shelter under the platform shed at the New Haven station were flooded out by the water spouting from overflowing drain pipes.

John Donovan of the Stuyvesant Yacht Club, Pelham Bay Park, set out in the afternoon in his thirty-five-foot sailboat Mary D, 2d, to take part in races which were to have been held further up the Sound. With him were his friends John and James Burke, Robert Hudson, James Spaine, and William Cameron. The storm arose when the boat was in the middle of the Sound, and at the first great gust of wind she heeled and went over. At the same time there was a terrific downpour of rain which hid the accident from the view of those on shore, and the six passengers of the yacht would have been lost but for the fact that several motor boats were between the yacht and the beach.

Six Saved from Yacht.

One of these was the Henrietta, in which were James Conklin and Frederick Sellendorf. They saw the accident and started for the yacht, which was drifting about in the rain, the six passengers clinging to her with difficulty. Conklin and Sellendorf managed to get them aboard the Henrietta and took them to the clubhouse at Sea Cliff, L. I., where they were revived and got dry clothing. Later they were sent back to Pelham Bay Park in a motor boat. The May D., 2d, was towed into Sea Cliff after the storm, with her mainmast broken and other serious injuries.

Frederick Smith of 79 Bedford Street, Manhattan, went up to White Plains to visit Miss Helen Smith. He hired a horse and runabout at a local livery stable and took her out driving, and they had got as far as Scarsdale when the storm caught them. Thinking that it would last only a few minutes, Smith drove in under a shed on the farm of Hiram Benedict. They were waiting there when a bolt of lightning hit the shed, smashing it to pieces and setting the remnants on fire.

The horse was killed, the wagon demolished, and Smith was knocked down, apparently lifeless. Miss Kelly had on rubber-soled shoes, and, it is believed, that this fact was responsible for her escape from injury. She tried to drag Smith out of the blazing ruins, but the task was too much for her strength, so she ran out in the rain, crying for help, and found Michael Kelly, a blacksmith, and Thomas Simpson, a farmer, who together rescued the senseless man from the burning shelter.

Smith was taken to the White Plains Hospital, where he recovered consciousness, but was so violent that he had to be restrained by a straitjacket. For about an hour he was entirely out of his mind, but was eventually quieted under treatment by Dr. Henry T. Kelly. Though he had a bad scalp wound and a severe cut in his abdomen, it was thought that he might recover.

At Phillipsburg, N. J., several hundred young persons were bathing in the Delaware at Sand Island, the favorite beach of the neighborhood. The first bolt of lightning hit George Feas, a high school student, who was swimming 200 yards from shore, and killed him. Other bathers carried him out of the water and it was found that his head and shoulders had been burned by the lightning. His sisters, Hazel and Emma, were on

Continued on Page 4.

MAYOR JOINS CAMP FOR MILITARY DRILL

Will Spend Two Weeks at Plattsburg and Hopes to Make It a Month.

GIVES PLAN FULL APPROVAL

General Wood to be Present and Deliver Address at Opening on Need for Trained Men.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel is the latest recruit to enroll for a course in the business and professional men's military training camp which opens tomorrow at Plattsburg. The Mayor left last night for Plattsburg and is due to arrive there this morning. He plans to take the drill for only two weeks, but if he can find the time he may lengthen it into a month.

The Mayor is enthusiastic over the idea of getting military training and expects to derive much pleasure and good out of the work. He believes it will afford a splendid vacation. He had a talk recently with General Leonard Wood and told him that it was the best idea he had heard of in a long time and that the movement should be encouraged in every way.

The Mayor went to Plattsburg from Ashokan, where he went on Friday night to inspect the big city reservoir. He was the guest there Friday night, Saturday and Sunday of Merritt Smith, Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Supply and went to the military training camp direct from there by rail.

Discussing the subject with friends recently the Mayor appeared to be as happy as a boy over the fun and hard work he expected to have at the camp. He said he tried hard to get away for a full month, but that there was so much work pressing in the city that he could not promise to stay longer than two weeks. On Friday, before leaving for Ashokan, the Mayor went to a sporting goods and military supply house on Broadway and bought an entire outfit of camping material, as well as military clothing which included two pairs of marching shoes, medium weight socks, one pair of light shoes, or "sneakers," two pairs of olive drab breeches, one army blouse, two olive drab shirts, one pair of leggings and a compaign hat. Recruits must pay their own transportation and will also deposit $30 at the camp to cover the cost of food and other expenses which will be about $1 a day.

The Mayor, enrolling as a recruit, will have to share the same life as the others and he will be under the same strict military discipline. He will eat the same ordinary but wholesome food, dig trenches, go on hikes, and do whatever the rules require. The Mayor told his friends he wanted to work just like the others and to have no special consideration shown him.

Mayor Mitchel is not the only official who has joined the camp. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Henry H. Curran, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, and Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, have also enrolled as recruits and will be in camp for at least part of the time. Alderman Curran expects to remain three weeks.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army, will leave for Plattsburg tonight to be present when the camp is organized tomorrow morning. General Wood will probably deliver a speech to the men tomorrow night, in the course of which he will emphasize the importance of the present movement and point out what it means to the country to have a well-trained body of citizens who could serve as officers in a volunteer army in the event of a national emergency.

Major Charles McK. Saltzman, Chief Signal Officer of the Eastern Department of the army, also leaves for Plattsburg today to remain for the entire month that the camp will last. All signal instruction, including the aerial service, will be directed by Major Saltzman. Captain Halstead Dorey, General Wood's aid, who is to command the camp, has already gone to Plattsburg. Captain Gordon Johnston, also of General Wood's staff, is another officer ordered to the camp.

The first section of the "Business Men's Camp Special" will leave the Grand Central Terminal at 9:15 o'clock this morning. The second section will leave ten minutes later. Between 700 and 800 men are expected to travel on the two specials. The total registration for the camp is nearly 1,300, and every State in the Union is represented.

GORIZIA DEFENSES PROVE FORMIDABLE

Italian Minister Warns His Countrymen of the Difficulties of the Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 8.—Signor Orlando, Minister of Justice, who has lately returned from the front, warns his fellow-countrymen of the immense difficulties of the struggle around Gorizia and the high plateau of Caro, which might almost be called impregnable.

"Looking at the line protecting the left bank of the Isonzo," he says, "one receives the impression that God, in creating it, acted like an omnipotent officer of military engineering, rendering the task of defense as easy as the task of attacking is formidable. The configuration of the mountains, the direction of their lines, the nature of the rocks of which they are formed, and the proximity of a rapid, deep river all seem arranged to prevent a passage, while the natural difficulties are completed by the marvelous perfection of man's work of protection. Long months of preparation on the part of the Austrians have enabled them to provide all that is most modern and complete in military science. The strength of construction, the security of hiding places, natural and artificial, and the ingenuity of mechanism all combine to make patience the most necessary condition of Italian victory.

"That we have advanced so far and are still advancing is the highest praise for the Italian Army, while the immense difficulties of the task are overwhelming proof of the insufficiency of the Italian frontier, which in itself overwhelmingly justified this war."

CZAR REJECTS PEACE OFFER BY KAISER; ARMY THREATENING RIGA IS DEFEATED; GERMANS CROSS VISTULA NEAR WARSAW

Petrograd Newspapers Tell of Peace Offer Made to the Czar Through the King of Denmark

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Vechernee Vremya claims to learn on good authority that Germany, through Denmark, proposed to Russia a separate peace, Russia to receive Galicia, while Germany would retain the western districts of Poland.

A representative of the Foreign Office categorically denied the remotest possibility of all peace negotiations.

It is alleged that the German proposals were freely discussed in the lobbies of the Duma, where they were dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd transmits the following:

"The Bourse Gazette learns from an unimpeachable source that the German Emperor made an offer of peace to Russia last week through the King of Denmark.

"The answer sent to the King stated that the question of peace negotiations could not be raised at the present time."

BITTER TALK FROM BRITISH FRONT

Germans Winning on Points, Officer Writes, Yet English Remain Smugly Complacent.

A PLEA FOR CONSCRIPTION

Nation Must Forget Traditions, Everything, and Awake and Organize to Win.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The following remarkable letter has come to The Chronicle from the front, presumably written by an officer in a Lancashire regiment:

"Sir: I cannot help but start with abuse, although you are only one of those 'in touch with the vast anti-conscriptionist mass of British opinion,' as your leader writer puts it. Damn British opinion, Sir; damn the vain, self-complacent English smugness and English arrogance! To your 'vast mass' the idea of defeat is quite inconceivable, for are they not the boys or the bulldog breed, the descendants of countless heroes, free men in a free country, who just won't be slaves, the liberators of Belgium, and so on ad nauseam?

"So colossal is the British arrogance that our brains and imagination are swamped. We still seem to think that the Germans have made war to gratify us, so that we may show them what fine fellows we really are.

"Probably you, too, have never entertained the idea that we are losing this war. Yet the bald truth remains that the Germans are winning on points: and we go on talking, talking about the 'big push'—to be delivered next Spring, according to The Times's military correspondent. (Please observe that we have given up the idea this year—we are still wearing down the 'baby-killing Hun.')

"If you could see trenches hammered to hell by hundreds of guns; hours of smoke, dust, blood, and noise; and then go across to take the same battered lines, only to be met by a hail of bullets, to return, leaving your friends and men lying dead outside, it might make you realize what an enormous advantage lies with the defense.

"The French have battered for five weeks—I have heard it day and night; net gain, two miles.

"The bubble of breaking through has burst, but we are too deaf to hear the 'pop.'

German Brains and Method.

"You answer with the German advance in Russia, and then go on to the financial problem. Of course Germany cannot last, of course she will be starved in a few months, of course she had no cotton, no copper; but she has got brains and method, and uses both. And we muddle along in our well-worn grooves, our party politics, our newspaper dictatorship, our racing, our brides in their baths.

"I have been ten months in France fighting for that—the thought almost makes me vomit. Don't talk about the 'glorious traditions of our race.' Only fools fight for traditions; the wise man fights for realities and the future.

"This long-winded preamble leads me on to your crowning folly—your fear and hatred of conscription.

"I shall be quite frank. Had conscription passed twelve months since I should have left England. Now, if they don't have it, I shall leave the country; rats have the foresight to leave certain ships.

"Circumstances alter cases, but I fear that they will never give the Englishman sufficient insight to see what a fool he really can be. And you, in touch with your vast mass, won't have national service in the nation's cause because 'all that is characteristically English dies if English freedom perishes.'

"Those wornout myths! None of us are free, and you know it. Smith was not free to crown his brides. We are all slaves of the community, and, some think, of the country in which we live.

"Will you leave your dear old principles for a moment and look at things from another point of view?

"In a great national crisis it must be taken for granted (I assume that the nation is virile) that every man and woman is willing to serve the country. In other words, every man and woman is a volunteer. If you deny this hypothesis, you damn the country and your 'vast mass of British opinion.'

"Probably your principles will not be shocked by this statement. Well, then, every man and woman is willing to

Continued on Page 2.

SERBS HEED ALLIES, GREEKS OBDURATE

Nish Government Ready at Last to Cede Macedonia to Bulgaria.

ATHENS REFUSES KAVALA

But London Hopes Venizelos's Return to Power Will Bring Concession.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—Intense interest is felt here in the diplomatic negotiations in the Balkan capitals, reports from which indicate that Serbia is willing at last to cede Macedonia to Bulgaria, but that the Greek Government is now opposing the suggestion that she should return Kavala, the seaport in the vilayet of Saloniki, to Bulgaria.

It is thought, however, that this opposition may be changed when M. Venizelos returns to power, which is expected when the Greek Parliament reassembles.

M. Venizelos offered Kavala to Bulgaria when he was Premier simply in return for her continued neutrality while Greece went to the assistance of the Allies against the Turks, but King Constantine put his foot down on the whole policy, and the political crisis which resulted in the resignation of the Venizelos Cabinet followed.

A Reuter dispatch from Sofia says:

"That the Allies should reply to the Bulgarian note of June, while the Austro-German advance in Russia is still unchecked, has created considerable surprise in diplomatic circles here. The reply, which relates to Bulgaria's demand for the possession of territory now held by rival Balkan States, has not yet been made public and all comments regarding its terms is purely speculative.

"Submission of the reply at this critical time is subject to two interpretations. One is that the Allies are endeavoring to anticipate the conclusion of a Turko-Bulgarian agreement. It has been reported recently that Turkey had bought Bulgaria's neutrality by conceding the Dedeaghatch Railway to the latter country.

"The second interpretation is that while the reply might have been made earlier, it was held so that the Allies could be in a position to offer entirely satisfactory terms to Bulgaria. This theory is supported by the negotiations of the Allies with Greece and Serbia regarding the cession of disputed territory to Bulgaria in return for the latter's active co-operation on the side of the Allies.

"It is believed here that negotiations are entering a decisive phase, although the Cabinet has not been summoned to consider a reply to the Allies' note."

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"Newspapers of Athens say that King Constantine has determined personally to open the new session of Parliament with a speech emphasizing that it is necessary for Greece to preserve unconditional neutrality during the war, as the only guarantee of the country's welfare."

By the Treaty of Bucharest at the close of the second Balkan war, that part of Macedonia which had fallen to the lot of Bulgaria at the close of the first Balkan war was taken from her and divided between Greece and Serbia. By the second Balkan war Bulgaria also lost to Rumania a strip of land from the Black Sea to the Danube. Bulgaria was also compelled to cede back to Turkey not only Adrianople, but the battle fields of Kirk Kilisse, Lule Burgas, and Tchorlu, where her soldiers had won magnificent victories over the Turks.

The loss of Macedonia to Greece and Serbia was the heaviest of blows to Bulgaria. In that part of Macedonia that was taken from her the nationality of the inhabitants was principally Bulgarian, and she claimed that in all of Macedonia the Bulgarian nationality was in the ascendent. Greece claimed a racial preponderance in the part of Macedonia touching her former boundaries, and Serbia contended that most of the inhabitants of Macedonia, except the Turks, were closely related to her. The problem as to which nation predominates in blood and culture in Macedonia has puzzled ethnologists,

Continued on Page 2.

CAPTURE SEROCK FORTRESS

Siege Troops Take One of Outlying Forts of Novo-Georgievsk.

RUSSIANS RETIRE SLOWLY

Stubborn Resistance Along the Narew Increases Warsaw Army's Chances of Escape.

MACKENSEN ALSO HINDERED

His Attempt to Flank Foe's New Line from South Checked by Counterattacks.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—That the Czar has rejected an offer of peace made to him by the Kaiser through the King of Denmark is the announcement made by Petrograd newspapers.

Official announcement is made by the Russian General Staff that the German army that was menacing Riga has been defeated and ousted from the region traversed in parallel lines by the Dvina, the Ekau, and the lower course of the Aa. This may mean that this army, which is linked up with that of General von Bülow, who is making a desperate effort to take the fortress of Kovno and further north to break through to the Vilna-Petrograd railroad, has been drawn upon to reinforce this movement.

Some military experts have held that the drive at Riga was more or less of a feint designed to keep as large a force as possible of Russians on the coast, while the vastly more important business of cutting the communications from the north of Grand Duke Nicholas's Warsaw army was attempted.

The Germans have taken the minor fortress of Serock, at the junction of the Narew and the Bug, and have crossed the Vistula in the vicinity of Warsaw. Further south General Woyrsch is advancing eastward, but Field Marshal Mackensen is being stubbornly resisted, and apparently making at the best, very slow progress.

On the whole, the daring scheme mapped out by the Germans as a grand sequel to the capture of Warsaw—the destruction of the Russian Army—is unfolding itself slowly, as must be the case from its very magnitude. With the three main railways, besides those built since the war, it is believed in military circles here that the Grand Duke Nicholas will be able to extricate his Warsaw army. The events in the east, however, will continue to rivet the attention of the world on them for some time to come.

Narew Line Still Holding.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The abandonment of the Germans' attempt on Riga marks the failure of their general scheme for forcing a battle with the retreating Russians before they reach the Brest-Litovsk line. The stubbornness of the Russian defense on the Narew has contributed mainly to this important success.

Seeing that the Russian retreat eastward to a new front continued to be uninterrupted, the Germans attempted to build bridges across the Vistula and engage the Russians before they could reach their destination, but Russian artillery from Novo Georgievsk demolished the bridges as soon as they were constructed.

Von Mackensen has attempted a deep turning movement from Chelm, and a similar movement is to be seen against Kovno in the north. It probably will be several days before the Germans establish this new attack. They have failed to interfere with the new Russian lines of defense.

ROAR OF FOE'S GUNS MADE WARSAW SHAKE

Last Hours Preceding Polish Capital's Fall Marked by Weird Scenes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—The London Times special correspondent, Stanley Washburn, who was in Warsaw up to the moment of the evacuation by the Russians, sends a dispatch describing the hours that preceded the fall of the city. The dispatch, which is dated Warsaw, Aug. 4, 8 P. M., says:

"The fall of the city is a matter of a few hours. Standing on the new bridge, one can see great German shells and volcanic fumes, while heavy reverberations shake the city. Across the Vistula hangs our observation balloon, while the sky is dotted with German aeroplanes, soaring hither and thither amid smoke puffs of bursting shrapnel from our guns. I counted fourteen shells aimed at one aeroplane.

"From the roof of the Hotel Bristol is visible the smoke of burning buildings in the suburbs which have been fired by shells from the German artillery. The city is deserted by all but

the Poles, who intend to remain, and the evacuation, save for the last of the infantry and guns, seems to be practically completed. The last train departed for Petrograd yesterday, and the last to Brest-Litovsk goes tonight.

"Meanwhile the German aeroplanes continue their senseless destruction of lives and property. On Monday many bombs were dropped, and it is reported that twenty-five people were killed. One bomb fell between the Hotel de l'Europe and the new church, and others in all quarters of the city.

"All the bridges are mined, and I have left my motor car on the other side of the Vistula, lest I should be caught here and be unable to get out.

"While I was crossing a bridge this afternoon four bombs fell on Praga, the suburb on the eastern bank of the river, making terrific detonations and sending people in every direction.

"The copper wires of the telephone and telegraph service and the trolley wires of the tramways are being taken down, and for those who have been here watching the fate of Warsaw for many months the spectacle of the preparations to abandon it into the hands of the enemy is very depressing.

"Early today I visited the corps defending our left flank in the vicinity of Garwolin, between Warsaw and Ivangorod, and found them holding the Germans satisfactorily, while our corps in the centre was being evacuated. I am unable to express an opinion as to the movements of the armies north and south of here, as we already have cut all communications, but I believe the Germans have lost already any chance they may have had of inflicting any disaster on the Warsaw army unless one of its neighbors gives way prematurely.

"In spite of the fact that shells are bursting in the outskirts of the town, the remainder of the evacuation, under the auspices of the Russian commanders, is moving as quietly as on the first day of the civil evacuation, two weeks ago. The road is filled with tired troops coming back from the position, and there is nothing to indicate any feeling of hopelessness, though disappointment is written on every face.

"'With munitions,' said one, 'we could always beat the Germans.'

"Another said: 'We don't want peace. When we have plenty of shells we will take Warsaw back again. We can never leave it in the hands of the Germans.'"

In a dispatch dated Aug. 5, Mr. Washburn adds:

"I have passed the night outside the city on account of probabilities that the road, being under shell fire, might at any hour be sufficiently destroyed to prevent motor travel."

"From the hills to the east of Warsaw one can see the sky dotted with flashes of bursting shells just outside the town. Since 5 o'clock this morning there has been continuous heavy gun fire in the direction of the city, which probably is the prelude of what may be the last attack before the Germans enter it. I am returning now in the direction of the city, hoping to get in once more before the bridges are destroyed and the city finally passes out of our hands.

"There are indications that there will be only a rear-guard action, and after that we shall retire directly to the Brest line.

"Later.—Warsaw has been given up. The bridges were blown up at 3 o'clock this morning, and the German cavalry entered the city at 6 A. M."

DID NOT FIRE ON WARSAW.

Petrograd Denies Report That Russians Shelled the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Mendacious reports that the Russians fired on Warsaw, especially on the Royal Palace, are categorically denied.

WAR OFFICES' VERSIONS OF LATEST OPERATIONS

Marked Successes Claimed by Russians and Teutonic Allies.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Russian General Staff:

In the direction of Riga we dislodged the enemy from the region between the Dvina, the Ekau, and the lower course of the Aa.

Fighting continues as before, without any essential change, on the roads east of Poniewesch.

Enemy attacks on Kovno and Ossowetz, which were repulsed on the 6th, were not renewed the following day. The enemy continues to deliver vigorous attacks from the Narew line along the whole front, great forces of the enemy being directed against the Lomza-Ostrov sector.

On the right bank of the Middle Vistula the day of the 7th passed without any engagements of importance. On the left bank of the Wieprz there have been obstinate rear-guard actions. In the course of counter-attacks we captured some hundreds of prisoners. Between the Wieprz and the Bug there has been no essential change.

On the left bank of the Bug, between Touria and Louga, we exercised pressure successfully on the enemy's advance guards along a wide front.

There has been intermittent artillery firing at some points on the Upper Bug, the Ziota Lipa, and the Dniester.

Teutons Say Pursuit Progresses.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (via London.)—Further progress for the Austro-German forces which are attempting to cut off the retreat of the Russians was announced today by the War Office in the following communication:

Eastern theatre of war: German troops on the Narew are approaching the Lomza-Ostrov-Wyszkow road. At some points the enemy offered stubborn resistance. South of Wyszkow the Bug has been reached. Serock, at the mouth of the Bug, has been occupied. Near Novo Georgievsk our siege troops took the forts at Segrze.

Near Warsaw we gained the eastern bank of the Vistula.

Southeastern theatre of war: Under the pressure of troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen the Russians are retreating in an easterly direction. Between the Vistula and the Bug the left wing of the group of armies under von Mackensen has driven back the enemy in a northerly direction. The right wing is still fighting in the direction of the River Wieprz.

Austrians Drive Russians Back.

VIENNA, Aug. 8, (via London, Aug. 9.)—This official communication was issued today:

The army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand in the district between the Vistula and the Wieprz yesterday prosecuted its attack. Our attacking forces repulsed the enemy from several lines west of the Wieprz and occupied in the afternoon Lubartov and advanced northward to the bend of the river. The repulsed enemy fled in disorder across the Wieprz.

South and southwest of Wlechov our troops gained a full success. In order to parry our attack the enemy counter-attacked. Hand-to-hand fighting developed, and the enemy, caught on the front and flank, was driven back across the Wieprz. The number of prisoners taken at Lubartov and Wlechov up to yesterday evening aggregated 23 officers and 6,000 men, and the booty consisted of two cannon, eleven machine guns, and two munition cars.

Threatened by our troops, who are victoriously advancing from the south toward the lower Wieprz, the Russian corps which remained in the Vistula district, northwest of Ivangorod, began to retreat northwestward early this morning, pursued by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

Between the Wieprz and the Bug fighting is proceeding.

In East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

CHASE FOE NOWADAYS WITH RAILROADS

Comparison With Napoleon's Campaign in Russia Nonsense, Says Bulow.

BUDAPEST, July 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A Budapest newspaper publishes an interview with General von Bülow, obtained at the front, in which the General discusses the difference between the present German campaign in Russia and that of Napoleon in 1812.

"It has been remarked," said the General, "that the present strategy of the Russians is the same as that which proved effective against Napoleon. Such strategy was effective then, but not now, when means of communication have been so much improved. The bread which our soldiers eat today in Windau was baked in Breslau yesterday.

"In times when a railway is being built a mile behind the advancing forces, when thousands of motor lorries are close behind us, when asphalt roads grow, as it were, out of the earth, no such strategy is effective. We drink German mineral water and eat fresh meat direct from Berlin, and can build a road, if necessary, fifty miles long in two days. It is therefore nonsense to speak of the days and strategy of Napoleon."

SAY GERMAN HOSTS ARE FED BOUNTIFULLY

Three Hot Meals a Day With Mineral Water in Devastated Poland.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—An account of the conditions under which the German and Austrian armies are advancing through the districts of Poland devastated by the Russians before their retreat was given out today by the Overseas News Agency. It follows:

"The colossal scale on which arrangements were made to supply the armies caused a sensation in the towns evacuated by the Russians. Hundreds of thousands of troops between the Vistula and the Bug are being fed as well as though they were at home. The men receive three warm meals daily. Great herds of cattle are driven behind the advancing troops. Millions of bottles of mineral water are distributed among the men.

"The railroads were reopened speedily by the Germans and Austrians, solving the problem of restoring facilities for forwarding troops by rail. The furnishing of supplies to the men has been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that the Russians removed all such supplies and set fire to the villages before they retreated.

"An officer of the Russian General Staff said that Brest-Litovsk (on the Bug River east of Warsaw) would be unable to resist such a charge as that made by the army of General von Woyrsch. Russian prisoners at Ivangorod say that for some time they received only eight cartridges daily.

"The only representatives of neutral countries remaining at their posts at Warsaw are those of the United States and Norway. Attempts have been made to organize bands of marauders from the lower classes.

"A correspondent of the Tageblatt at Lemberg, Galicia, reports that a man who succeeded in escaping from Warsaw before its capture says that in spite of closest surveillance on the part of the Russian authorities proclamations were circulated appealing to the people to oppose the military and pay off old scores against the Russians.

"Prince Leopold of Bavaria received a tremendous ovation when he entered Warsaw. Citizens of neutral countries, particularly American newspaper correspondents, participated in the celebration. Crowds of Poles greeted the Germans as liberators. The people disregarded orders to leave the town before its evacuation. Families of peasants, driven by the Russians into Warsaw, already have been sent back to their homes.

"There were similar scenes of popular rejoicing when the Germans occupied Ivangorod and Lublin, where large stores of flour and other materials fell into the hands of the conquerors. The Generals commanding the first arrivals of troops were greeted formally by representatives of the cities. The Germans promised that the new régime would be mild, provided the people obeyed police regulations."

LOSSES PUT AT 3,500,000.

Unofficial Estimate of Russian Casualties to Middle of July.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—The Daily Mail asserts that Petrograd is full of wounded, and that the Russian casualties up to the middle of July are unofficially estimated at 3,500,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The paper says, however, that this estimate seems guesswork as the military authorities themselves do not know the real totals.

Notwithstanding the tremendous losses, the Russian people are cheerful and confident, for they believe Germany's financial collapse is near.

TRADE PRISONERS BY SHIP.

Will Ply the Baltic Between Russian and German Ports.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Arrangements have been completed for beginning on Thursday the exchange of incapacitated Russian and German prisoners of war. A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that a steamer has been chartered for this purpose to sail across the Baltic between Trelleborg and Sassnitz, carrying 300 men on each trip.

The dispatch says also that the exchange of Austrian and Russian prisoners will be begun next month.

ORGANIZE FOR MUNITIONS.

Russian Committees Meet and Start Work in Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.—The general committees appointed to organize industries for military purposes began their labors yesterday, under the Presidency of Alexander Guchkoff, formerly President of the Duma. Representatives of all parts of the empire attender the committee meetings.

Adressing the committees, M. Riabouchinsky, a wealthy Moscow man, said:

"We shall retire, if necessary, as far as the Ural Mountains. We shall fight to the last man, but we shall gain victory."

FREE SPEECH FOR DUMA.

More Liberty for Workers Urged as Necessary for Russia's Triumph.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Russia is every day putting herself in better shape for beginning the war over again and carrying it this time to a successful conclusion.

The Government has wisely conceded the right of free speech to the members of the Duma, and allowed the leaders of industry to take part in the reorganization which is required to produce what the army needs.

Now the Ministers are being urged to go a step further and to fan the patriotic spirit of the workmen by releasing them from certain restrictions which hitherto had been in force and associating them with the great national task of regeneration.

Not only the radicals but also the conservatives declare this is necessary for the attainment of victory.

ALLIES WIN GROUND IN GALLIPOLI FIGHT

Constantinople Reports Heavy Attacks Both at Ari Burnu and Sedd-el-Bahr.

FLEET AIDS IN SHELLING

Turks, While Admitting Repulses, Say Most of the Positions Were Captured Again.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8, (via London).—A land and sea attack on the Turkish positions on Gallipoli Peninsula is announced in an official communication issued at Constantinople, as received here today. The Turkish War Office admits the loss of ground, but asserts that in another engagement the Turks captured trenches from the Allies.

The text of the report, whose date of issue is not given in the Constantinople dispatch, follows:

Yesterday evening on the Dardanelles front, in the region of Ari Burnu, our left wing captured some trenches from the enemy by a surprise attack and prevented him from bringing up reinforcements.

In the afternoon the enemy, after long and violent artillery preparation from land and sea, advanced and made a number of attacks against the trenches on our left wing, penetrating a portion of them. Toward evening we recaptured the greater part of the lost ground and hindered the enemy by our fire from constructing defenses in the positions he still occupied.

On the same day, near Sedd-el-Bahr, we repulsed the enemy, who attacked our trenches on our right wing south of Saghadere after long preparation by artillery and infantry fire. We also stopped a second attack. Part of our foremost trenches was situated for a certain time between our firing line and that of the enemy. By strong attacks in the evening we reconquered the positions held by the enemy.

In the Caucasus we continue a vigorous pursuit of the enemy on our right wing. The enemy evacuated his positions near Alashgerd and retreated at Kussedagte.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—The following news items were given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency:

"Telegrams from Athens give reports of increasing friction between French and British officers on Gallipoli Peninsula. It has been necessary to forbid intercourse between them. The French accuse the British of having lost courage on account of their heavy losses.

"A Milan dispatch says the British have purchased five Italian ships, filled them with ballast and sunk them off the coast of the peninsula to form a bridge for the landing of heavy artillery.

"The Vossische Zeitung learns from a reliable source that there is no truth in the report that a British submarine blew up the bridge between Galata and Stamboul."

SAYS TURKS WILL SOON EXPEL BRITISH

Liman von Sanders Asserts Their Position on West Gallipoli Will Be Taken Speedily.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, GALLIPOLI, June 14, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"There are no secrets around here. You can go anywhere you please," said Field Marshal Liman von Sanders Pasha to the Associated Press correspondent when the latter presented his credentials and asked for permission to visit the front.

"I may add that the military situation is most favorable for us," he continued. "We intend driving the British out of Ari Burnu before long. But we are in no hurry, because we can achieve that without making the sacrifices which might still be necessary to get rid of the enemy."

The supreme commander of the Turkish forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula is a man somewhat advanced in years, but remarkably well preserved. He is about six feet tall and well proportioned in body; there is a soft quality in the lines of his face and the expression of his eyes. Limar Pasha came to Turkey in the Summer of 1913 to assist, as head of the German military mission, in the reorganization of the Ottoman army. He has been an indefatigable worker in that capacity, and the splendid conduct of the Sultan's troops in this war may be said to be largely due to the reforms instituted on his advice.

In his conversation with the Associated Press correspondent Liman Pasha outlined briefly the course which military events on the peninsula had taken since the landing in the last week of April.

"In forty-nine days (the interview occurred on June 11) the Allies have done little beside losing ground steadily," said the commander.

"Their offensive collapsed as soon as we were able to counteract their tactics. It must be borne in mind that this happened despite a superiority in artillery that left our own arm of that character no chance whatever. For days and days the allied ships bombarded and searched every part of the peninsula with an artillery fire as severe an incessant as, on the whole, it was unproductive of results favorable to the British and French troops. I will say that the moral effect of a heavy bombardment is not as lasting in the case of Turkish troops as the Allies may have expected. Our brave Ottoman soldiers are not easily frightened by noise, owing to their splendid nerves—and this is a war of nerves, a war in which strong nerves mean victory."

Later in the day the correspondent received a letter from Liman Pasha in which all commanders at the front were requested to permit an inspection of their sectors by the holder. On the following day, June 12, the position at Ari Burnu was visited.

But in the Aegean Sea two British cruisers were manoeuvring when the ride to Ari Burnu began. Since 5:30 A. M. they had kept up a rather severe bombardment of certain parts of the peninsula. Passing through the section under fire, it was obvious that indirect fire, without observers, is a waste of ammunition. The fire of the cruisers was purely "chance" work. No aeroplane or captive balloon was up, and the heavy shells exploded in the open and on the wheat fields. Ninety were counted, and the result achieved is represented by zero.

The bombardment ceased about 7 A. M. A little later the Ari Burnu position was reached, and the journey covered ground formerly occupied by the British troops, which at Ari Burnu are exclusively contingents from Australia and New Zealand.

The centre of the British position is Ari Burnu, or Cape Ari. Here a long outer trench has been dug. Behind this outer trench the British have established a second line of defense, consisting of two short sectors. Back of the southernmost of these sectors lies another trench, serving, evidently, as a support to an artillery redoubt located on the summit of Cape Ari itself.

With Ari Burnu as a pivot, the British position is crescent-shaped, about 2,800 yards long from north to south, and 1,100 yards wide in a line drawn across Ari Burnu. The site is rather bare. There is a small spring on it, and most of the water needed by the British troops has to be brought from the adjacent islands.

The Turkish trenches are in one case only two yards from the British trench. At another point the trenches of the opposing forces are only ten yards apart. Constant sapping by the Turks is the cause of this interesting condition. Already the British trenches have been blown up by the Turks in three places. Hand grenades and large bombs thrown by a catapult are used by the British. One of the former had failed to explode and was the subject of study of some Turkish officers. The bomb consisted of a cast-steel outer shell, 2½ inches in diameter and about six inches long. The shell contained an inner tube filled with an explosive.

About noon Essad Pasha, commander of the third army, and, during the late Balkan War, defender of Janina, was met by the correspondent. General Essad is a man of medium height, slightly gray about the temples, of dignified, military appearance, and courteous demeanor.

"The situation here, at Ari Burnu and Sedd-el-Bahr is very favorable," he said. "The British and French have been obliged to assume the defensive, which, I should say, is not what they landed for. We hope to get them out and before long. The Allies have come to respect the bayonets of our soldiers.

Essad Pasha then recounted what some of the British prisoners thought of the mighty bayonet charges by the Turks. Most of them did not like the experience.

"I admit there is something uncanny in men rushing a trench silently with bayonets fixed. Noise has a stimulating effect at times, while a silence acts in an opposite direction," he said.

The afternoon was made interesting by a visit from a British aeroplane, which dropped three large bombs.

Throughout the day the sniping from both trenches continued. A Turkish battery on the British left flank added to the picture by taking a pot shot at some part of the opponents' trenches. The British pieces on land did not reply for some time, but finally were also heard from. No British or French men-of-war could be seen near Gaba Tepe, their former station. A single hospital ship, painted gray, lay off shore. The allied war vessels had been driven to cover by the German submarines, the Turkish officer said, and then pointed in the direction of Imbros Island. With the aid of glasses a good view of the northeast bay of the island was to be had. The small sheet of water was literally covered with shipping of all sorts, men-of-war, transports, supply ships, every conceivable sort of water craft, in fact, had been jammed into the small bay, outside of which torpedo boats and destroyers were patrolling for submarines.

The Gallipoli campaign plan of the Allies, according to officers of the Ottoman Army, was to take the forts guarding the entrance and lower reaches of the Dardanelles. For this purpose landings were made at Kum Kale, Sedd-el-Bahr, Ari Burnu, and Gaba Tepe. Essad Pasha is of the opinion that of these only Gaba Tepe was a feint, insisting at the same time the assertion of the Allies, that the Kum Kale landing had also been a sham manoeuvre, is due to the fact that the allied troops could not keep the ground they had taken there. The landing at Ari Burnu was intended as a flank attack upon the Ottoman forces opposing the allied troops on shore at Sedd-el-Bahr. By occupying the narrow part of the peninsula between Ari Burnu and Maidos the Australians and New Zealanders now hemmed in at Ari Burnu were also to cut off the land line of communications of the Turkish troops at Sedd-el-Bahr. Meanwhile the troops landed at Sedd-el-Bahr were to advance north, and in so doing take the Turkish forts on the European shore of the Dardanelles from the land side. With these forts taken the water route to Constantinople would have been open as far as Nagara. Prompt action by the Turkish Army ruined the plan, bringing about what General d'Amade, commander of the French contingent, is said to have feared. It is understood in well-informed circles in Constantinople that General d'Amade favored a landing near Enos, on the north shore of the Gulf of Saros, but that Sir Ian Hamilton was against this.

BITTER TALK FROM BRITISH FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

serve. To take full advantage of this willingness it must be organized—in a word, conscription, that awful bogie word, which gives some little Liberals and some little Conservatives and some little Socialists bad dreams.

"I know that I am not writing to a child, but conscription does not mean that every one is a soldier—it means that George, who is an engineer, engineers for the State; Tom, who is a skilled workman, works for the State, and Harry and Bill, who are fit to fight, fight and perhaps die for the State. The State calls her children and allots to them their tasks. What monstrous, wicked, bloody oppression!

"And you must go on unblushingly with your old volunteering muddle. George, the engineer, may join the R. A. M. C.; Tom, the skilled worgman, may fight, and the Harrys and Bill may become politicians and newspaper editors, for all the country seems to care.

"Of course, one volunteer is equal to four pressed men. Our copy books say so; therefore it must be true.

"'Anyhow,' said an English soldier, 'I hope I never meet a German volunteer.'

"When you think of the Germans, their wonderful self-sacrifices, their wonderful courage and fortitude and unanimity, doesn't it make you blush for your own country? Throw away your principles, man, throw away the lumber of the past and look things in the face.

"Don't blather about God upholding the cause of the just and the bull dog pluck pulling us through—I am tired of pulpit and music hall sentiments. Realize that the Germans are a better and a more virile race than we are and try to teach your vast mass of British opinion to surpass them at their own game.

"I am an Englishman and the chances are that I shall never see another year, yet our national sentimentality, our conceit, our petty squabbling, our policies, our lack of method have made of me one of the most ardent pro-Germans in Europe.

"I cannot say why I have treated you to this round of abuse—you are no worse than others, if anything a trifle better than that loathsome Northcliffe crowd, with their party political jobbery.

"But you, Sir, are blinded by principles, which is nearly as bad—bound hand and foot by past traditions and the utterances of statesmen now happily dead, but, unfortunately, not forgotten. Cannot The Daily Chronicle think for itself, or must it still be bound by the opinions of, say, Gladstone? Really, even such a demi-god as he can get out of date.

"Could you but realize how nauseating it is to read any London daily—'the mouthpieces of the nation,' (in black letters, please,)—with their quabbles, their meanness and their follies! You are better—that is why I take the trouble to write you this; but, good God, you're bad enough!

"I am abusive, but when moved superficial politeness is jettisoned; and, candidly, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to drive these things into your head with a mallet; the distance, however, is too great. Even the Germans and their deadly earnestness cannot convince you.

"This letter is not intended for any publicity, though it would be amusing to see some of your public reading it, nor is it intended to draw forth any reply. The labor of writing it would not be grudged if I knew that you had read it and thought for five minutes on what I have said.

"We have such a colossal task before us that poor mortals like me are appalled, but the Olympians at home still go unmoved about their god-like business. It is they who need help, not we.

"In conclusion I shall quote Mr. Walter Long, (Morning Post, July 10): 'It would not have met the situation to have simply pressed more men into the service unless we could have put in their hands the rifles and ammunition without which they would be useless to take part in the war.'

"There you have the fallacy in a nutshell. Surely Long must know that national service does not cram every man into the ranks when we cannot equip them, (our voluntary system did that from August to December;) if there is national service they are called up when required. You know that and he knows it, yet your damnable politics befoul your mouths.

"The Liberals are bound by principles; the Socialists by the word 'freedom'; the Conservatives have no principles and no traditions since 1906—if there were an ounce of ability in their broken camp they might break fresh ground, but the soil is barren.

"I am asking my friend to transmit this letter to you, as it would be lost in the ordinary channels. My thoughts and their mode of expression may be crude, Sir, but they have the virtue of being honest and outspoken. I am, Sir, yours very truly, LANCASHIRE."

ARTILLERY ARE BUSY ON WESTERN FRONT

Germans Attack in Belgium, on the Aisne, and in the Woevre District.

ANOTHER VOSGES REPULSE

Violent German Attacks at Linge Thrown Back with Great Loss—Lull in Argonne Fighting.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Artillery actions, apparently without definite results, were fought today at several points along the front from Flanders to Soissons, which place was again bombarded.

In the Argonne, where the army of the German Crown Prince has for some weeks been trying to pierce the French lines, the Germans retained their minor gains of Friday, but made no considerable effort to increase them.

The guns were active also in the Woevre. Last night and today the Germans made violent attacks upon the French positions at Linge, but were thrown back with severe losses.

Following is the official communication issued tonight:

On the western part of the front some artillery actions are reported: In Belgium, near Steenstraete and Het Sase, in Artois, on the line of the Santerre, and in the valley of the Aisne, where Soissons was again bombarded.

In the Argonne only bomb and grenade fighting between the men in the opposing trenches has been reported.

In the Woevre the artillery showed marked activity, especially in the region of Flirey and in the Forest of Le Prêtre.

In the Vosges the Germans in the evening again attacked our positions at Linge and were completely beaten back.

Hilsenfirst has been violently shelled by the enemy.

This is the text of the Paris afternoon report:

In the region of Artois there were continual combats with hand grenades around Souchez.

In the Argonnes late yesterday the Germans succeeded in penetrating one of our positions in a salient in the western part of the forest of Fontaine Houyette. They were driven back by a counterattack, and could maintain themselves only in a lookout post in advance of our first line. During the night the Germans attacked our positions in the sector of La Fille Morte. They obtained a footing in one of our trenches, but were ejected immediately, except on a front of thirty yards.

In the Vosges an attack delivered by the Germans at the end of the afternoon attained a character of extreme violence. It was directed against our positions at Lingekopf and Schratzmännele and the neck of land which separates these two heights. Our assailants were repulsed completely and suffered heavy losses. Before the portion of the front held by only one of our companies the corpses of more than one hundred Germans remained in the network of our entanglements.

The statement of the Headquarters Staff in Berlin is as follows:

French hand-grenade attacks near Souchez and counterattacks against the trench taken from the French in the Western Argonne on Friday were repulsed.

Fighting in the Vosges, north of Münster, was renewed Saturday afternoon. The night, however, was quiet.

SHELL ALLIED HYDROPLANES

Germans Train Big Guns on Them Off Nieuport Without Effect.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—A note made public by the War Office tonight says:

"The Germans endeavored today to destroy off Nieuport, by means of heavy shells, two allied hydroplanes. Our artillery promptly silenced the German batteries. Of the two planes one came back unaided, while the other was towed into shore undamaged."

EXPLOIT BELGIAN MINES.

Germans Said to be Taking Out Coal, Regardless of the Future.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from the North of France says that the Germans have organized a sort of general coal bureau at Antwerp in order to exploit the mines which they have taken possession of in Belgium and the North of France. The mineral is divided roughly into two parts, one of which is requisitioned for the needs of the army and the German munition factories. The rest is exported to Switzerland, where it is resold by agents.

"The manner in which the mines are worked can only be described as devouring the coal. Only one end is considered—getting as much out of the pits as possible, without any consideration for the customary operations necessary for the consolidation and permanency of the mines. It is unfortunately only too clear that after the war a considerable time must elapse before the mines can once again be put in sound condition for economical working."

WAR IS DISRUPTING ENGLISH SOCIETY

London Society Chronicler Predicts Breaking Down of All Barriers by Conflict.

FINANCIAL DRAIN THE CAUSE

Old-Time Leaders, He Thinks, Will Be Unable to Maintain Their Former Exclusiveness.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—Charles Edward Jerningham, well known as a chronicler of English society as "Marmaduke," in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this week forecasts that after the war English exclusive life as it has existed for years will vanish. The whole fabric of English society, he says, has been rocked by the war. When the conflict is ended he believes that economic conditions will be so entirely changed that the social barriers so long existent will be gone.

"My reason for believing that society as we have known it in England will no longer exist," said Mr. Jerningham, "is that those who have made up society will, because of the awful financial drain of the war, find their fortunes dissipated. That is the crux of the whole matter. In England, as in America, we have had society leaders whose wealth has been society's mainstay. It is idle to speak of titles in society without fortunes, for without a financial prop a title goes for naught. We shall still have titles here after the war, but where will be the fortunes? The longer the war goes on the more apparent it is that the brunt of financing it must come upon those of wealth. As the conflict runs on month after month this wealth shrinks. Suppose the war lasts years—what of society and its wealth? It is easy to see that from the leaders of society, those possessing the greatest financial resources, money has to be poured out.

"After the war and the readjustment that the nation must undergo who will be the ones to turn in and help restore England's finances? The worker must be provided for, and he is bound to come in for greater recognition than ever before. He is going to get higher wages, and his whole status in the nation is to be bettered. The war is to have a chastening effect upon the nation in every way. Where the scales have been uneven they must be balanced. What of the landed estates of the wealthy and their fine town houses? Why, it's clear that with the sacrifices the wealthy must make much of the land must go, and the splendid town houses feel the strain. It means simply that the society man must give up many of the luxuries that have gone to make up the whole scheme of exclusive life. We shall see an England that after the scourge of the war is readjusting herself in every way. There will be no time for society's arts."

As to American society in England after the war, Mr. Jerningham ventured the prediction that, with English society at a standstill, Americans would find no place for it.

"The Americans in society in London today," he said, "are all engaged in war work, making noble sacrifices. It is the same with English society leaders. After the war none of them will have heart for society functions.

"I wonder if Americans realize what a tremendous change has occurred in England within recent years regarding their own country. American society in England became a fact when American women married prominent or distinguished Englishmen, and in the course of time there has been established in England a large society of American men and women—a society which has enormous influence. Twenty years ago there were many English men and women who refused to reconcile themselves to the presence of this new element. At the present moment it would be difficult to find in the country a single Englishman or Englishwoman of importance who is not on the very friendliest terms with the best-known Americans in London. There is no doubt whatever that the sympathy, generosity, and active assistance of American men and women in the present crisis on the side of Great Britain have done much to bring about the extraordinary change. The loyalty and sympathy given freely by an immense number of Americans have made an indescribable impression upon English society and upon the general public throughout the country."

FEAR RAID ON ANTWERP.

German Authorities Are Very Watchful, Fearing an Air Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The recent raids by allied aviators in Flanders have produced considerable disquiet among the German authorities at Antwerp, and an attack upon that town is feared.

As a precaution the surveillance, both day and night, is very strict, and all approach to within a distance of two or three miles is forbidden.

The Germans are also continually obsessed by a fear of spies, and all entry into or egress from Antwerp after nightfall is forbidden. Additional sentinels have been posted, and passports are the universal rule, even schol children having to produce them.

Within the fortified area the Germans are incessantly laboring at the erection of works of defense, and these are models of technical skill and all the parts are connected by railways. It is for this reason that the raids are so much dreaded, it being feared that as these increase in audacity, the mork of so many months may be destroyed in a moment.

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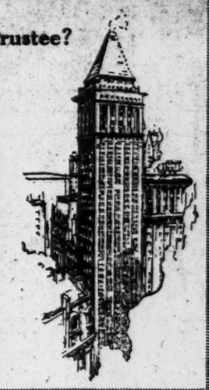

SERBS HEED ALLIES, GREEKS OBDURATE

Continued from Page 1.

and there are no reliable statistics to settle the conflicting claims.

Since the opening of the present war Bulgaria has refused to guarantee her neutrality except on the condition that Greece, Serbia and Rumania return to her the principal part of what they took from her at the close of the second Balkan war.

The Allies have recently brought diplomatic pressure on Serbia to induce her to meet the terms of Bulgaria. Early in this year, when it appeared that Greece would enter the war on the side of the Allies, Venizelos, then Premier of Greece, urged that Greece, to secure the neutrality or the support of Bulgaria, should cede Kavalla, a seaport near Saloniki, to Bulgaria and should consent to the cession by Serbia of a part of Macedonia to Bulgaria. Rumania is said to have demanded the guarantee that she should receive Transylvania and a part of the whole of the Russian province of Bessarabia, in return for which she would enter the war herself and aid in securing Bulgaria to the Allies by ceding back to her the strip from the Black Sea to the Danube.

Premier Venizelos resigned because his proposal to cede territory to Bulgaria and join the Allies was repudiated by King Constantine of Greece, whose wife is a sister of the German Kaiser. The results of the last Greek election are interpreted as showing that the people of Greece favor the policy of Venizelos against that of the King.

Greece gained most of all by the Balkan wars. She added 16,919 square miles to her territory and increased her population from 2,666,000 to 4,363,000. Serbia's territory was increased from 18,650 square miles to 33,891 square miles, and her population from 2,911,701 to 4,527,992. Bulgaria gained less than 10,000 square miles and increased her population from 4,337,516 to 4,467,006.

DUTCH WANT TO BUY MUNITIONS FROM US

Anxiously Await the United States Answer to the Austro-Hungarian Protest.

DREAD AN ARMS EMBARGO

Particularly Since They Have Increased Their Army from 330,000 to 550,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—In Dutch official circles, America's reply to the Austro-Hungarian note protesting against the export of ammunition from the United States is awaited with intense interest. Holland is just now making herculean efforts to strengthen its defenses against possible aggressions on the part of any one of the belligerent powers. No doubt is entertained here that this neutral, pacific little kingdom will fight to the last gasp before it will permit the violation of its neutrality by either Germany or England.

Under a new law just enacted it has called to the colors practically every man capable of carrying a rifle. The total of the immediately available force having been raised from 330,000 to 550,000, the problem of providing ammunition for the increased army has become one of critical urgency. Dutch officials now point out that Holland, as a nation devoted to the pursuits of peace and very inadequately supplied with metal resources or ammunition factories of its own, is absolutely dependent for munitions upon what it can import from other neutral countries, especially America. The question of obtaining large supplies of steel and other raw materials and manufactures from the United States has been the subject of consideration by the Government for some time.

According to the Dutch contention, the adoption by the United States of a regulation forbidding the export of munitions would practically foredoom not only Holland, but every other small neutral power, to certain defeat at the hands of any powerful and well-prepared nation which might choose to attack it.

EASTLAND VS. LUSITANIA.

Pro-German Society Compares Two Disasters to Criticise Government.

The organization known as the Friends of Peace, a pro-German society which asserts that it represents various other pro-German organizations, among them the German-American Alliance, American Women of German Descent, German Catholic Federation of New York, United Irish-American Societies United Austrian and Hungarian-American Societies, and various others, issued a statement last night which said, among other things, that the protection of shipments of munitions to Great Britain "smacks of an alliance" between that country and the United States.

The Friends of Peace issued last week a bitter attack on Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State, and prior to that issued one in which it protested against the attitude of the American press toward the pro-German cause and propaganda. The statement issued yesterday is based on the Eastland disaster, and holds the American Government Inspectors as blameworthy for sending the "six thousand persons" on that vessel to their graves as the German submarine for sinking the Lusitania.

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BELIEVES RUMANIA WILL STAY NEUTRAL

Germany Will Restore Bessarabia as Price, if She Wins, Says Solomon Sufrin.

SAYS PEOPLE HATE RUSSIA

Only Class in Favor of Joining Allies Are Immature Students, Ex-Assemblyman Asserts.

The student classes of Rumania are leaders in the movement to induce that country to join the Allies and so link together the enemies of the Central Powers and surround them with a circle of steel, but the people as a whole want to hold their country neutral, according to ex-Assemblyman Solomon Sufrin, a Rumanian by descent. He believes that Rumania actually will remain neutral, and that the Government will be hard pressed to satisfy both parties.

"Until the death of King Carl I, a Prince of the Hohenzollern family, Rumania was dominated by German influences. German financiers built its railroads, German engineers explored its fields, mountains and valleys, and German customs and culture prevailed. The King supported everything German. During his long reign he did not, however, succeed in uniting the two factions of the population—the student classes and the people's classes.

"No country in Europe is held more in submission than Rumania is by its students. These are boys and men between the ages of 16 and 25, who attend the gymnasiums and high schools and who become imbued with false patriotic ideals from propaganda. Inspired by anti-Semitic newspapers, their poisoned minds are inflamed against everything which does not fit into their program of 'Rumania for the Rumanians.'

"Their policy is to force the Government to consideration of their propaganda by threats made at public meetings and by street demonstrations. These manifestations, which in many instances end in riots, generally are followed by marches through the streets of the Jewish quarters, where the rioters break windows, sack stores, enter and demolish homes of the poor, and frighten even the authorities.

"One of the chief means employed by the student class to attract the sympathy of the mob is the cry that millions of Rumanians are held in subjection in Transylvania. They claim it is the duty of every true Rumanian to help deliver their enslaved brothers from the Hungarian yoke.'

"This cry, however, is far from the truth. The Rumanians living in Transylvania are endowed with full civil and political rights and have their representatives in the Diet. They are not known to have appealed for aid officially to their brethren across the border. They constitute the peasant class and occupy rich and fertile fields and valleys in Hungary."

Regarding the assertion by the student class that Transylvania belongs historically to Rumania and that the Government should join the enemies of Germany for the purpose of capturing this territory, Mr. Sufrin says:

"The students have succeeded so far in arousing a strong public feeling for their demand, so much so that the Government is compelled to take notice of the situation. On the other hand the Rumanian Government is confronted with the stronger objections of the people's class. The people hate Russia; first, because of the tyrannical policy of Russia's form of government; and secondly, because of its audacity in taking unto itself the territory of Bessarabia, one of the richest provinces, formerly a part of Rumania.

"The people recall this historic treachery, and they are now praying to see Russia beaten. They have served notice on their Government that joining the Allies means aid for Russia, and this they are no ready to give.

"At this moment the Government finds itself in the predicament of trying to satisfy both parties. All of its energies are directed toward prevention of internal strife. It must remain, therefore, neutral, if for no other reason than that of self-preservation.

"Those at the head of the Government know that if Germany wins, with Rumania having remained neutral and Russia having been crushed, Rumania will receive as a price for her neutrality the long-lost province of Bessarabia. On the other hand, if the Allies win, Rumania will be effaced by Russia as an important factor in the Balkan peninsula. She is, therefore, better off by remaining neutral and maintaining the balance of power among the Balkan States. For these reasons it can be reasonably expected that Rumania will keep out of the war, for in so doing she has nothing to lose, but everything to gain."

LEELANAW SURVIVORS HERE

Captain and Seamen of Torpedoed American Ship Arrive.

Captain Eugene Delk of the American steamship Leelanaw, which was torpedoed on July 25 by a German submarine sixty miles north of the Orkneys, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with twenty-six men of his crew on the liner St. Paul.

Captain Delk said he had nothing to add to his detailed report given to United States Consul Dennison at Dundee, Scotland, which had been cabled to New York. He was met at the pier by his wife and proceeded to his home in Philadelphia.

After the arrival of the St. Paul some men of the crew of the Leelanaw complained of the delay in their being taken from Dundee to Liverpool and of their being sent over in the steerage instead of the cabin. Two of the owners of the Leelanaw, Landgon Harriss and Robert Harriss, were passengers on the St. Paul, and they transferred eight officers and engineers to the second class. Captain Delk traveled in the first cabin with the owners.

In his statement, filed with Consul Dennison, the Captain stated that he tried to escape after the submarine commander hailed him, and then his vessel was fired upon and he stopped. When the German commander discovered that the Leelanaw had 1,000 tons of Russian flax on board for Belfast he ordered Captain Delk and his crew to leave the ship and took them on the submarine. After being shelled and torpedoed for an hour and a half, the Leelanaw finally sank. The crew went about sixty miles on the submarine and then had to take to their lifeboats. After pulling for twelve hours they reached Aberdeen, Scotland, tired, wet, cold and hungry.

BIG ARRAS BATTLE AS GERMANS SAW IT

General Staff's Account of Allied Campaign That Included La Bassee Attack.

TROOPS ON THEIR METTLE

And Up to May 9, When the Account Was Written, They Had Held Their Own Against Attacks.

BERLIN, July 17.—The following official version of the battle of La Bassée and Arras last May is issued by the Great General Staff:

"While the allied armies in Galicia were hurrying from victory to victory, the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria had to undergo a fight no less hot, bloody or glorious, though there was here no storming ahead through the ranks of the enemy, no pursuit to the last breath of man and horse of the fleeing hosts. It was necessary to hold down the (for the German soldier) probably hardest job; to ward off in a defensive position the storm of a numerically far superior enemy armed with an immense amount of heavy artillery and inexhaustible ammunition.

"For the enemy had planned great things. Not merely to divert our strength from the ally who was bleeding to death in Galicia. The gathering together of such strong forces, the presence of the French Commander in Chief, the titanic efforts and the stubbornness of the attacker indicate it; the captured orders prove it. General Joffre considered the psychological moment had come to break through the German front, to free the lost provinces and Belgium, and carry the war to the Rhine. The need of the eastern ally, the collapse of his armies in Galicia, made it imperative that the opportunity now be made the most of, as Germany had apparently transferred strong forces to the East. If the decisive operation this time did not succeed, there was the danger that Russia's offensive strength would be crushed, the strength of the Germans in the Western theatre of war increased.

"For this great purpose it was necessary to draw together the utmost possible strength, to employ not only French, therefore, but also English troops. It followed as a matter of course, therefore, that the theatre for the attempted breaking through would be in the region where the two allied armies touched.

Germans' Unfavorable Position.

"Here, too, the tactical situation did not appear unfavorable for the attempt. The German troops did not find themselves in positions carefully chosen for the defensive, but in general held the lines that had grown out of their offensive, which, therefore, did not lack a number of weak points.

"In the almost level plain of Flanders, between the region of Armentières and La Bassée, the English had, to be sure, no marked advantage in position; nevertheless, there were, especially in the region east of Festubert and around La Basse, many projecting points of our lines where a surrounding operation was easy for the enemy. The attack here is favored by the wood-studded terrain, while the high grass conceals the crawling infantryman from the defender. The artillery lacks natural observation posts. Only back of our line, from Radingham over Aubers-Fromelles, runs a slight rise of ground toward Violaines.

"A different picture is presented by the region of Artois lying to the South. Here a long and steep range of hills, running almost parallel to our lines, forms the southern boundary of the plains. From afar off one can see the sharply marked eastern edge of the Bois de Bouvigny; afar off gleamed also earlier, as in Fall our squadrons of horsemen first came here, the much-visited pilgrimage resort, Nôtre Dame de Lorette."

Importance of Lorette Heights.

"It lay on the outermost eastern edge of the small adjoining plateau that rises sharply toward the west, and was completely destroyed in the course of the Autumn's hard fighting. Here the Germans had gained a footing in October. Step by step in the course of hard fighting they had succeeded during the Winter months in advancing a few hundred yards. But all the while the entire Bois de Bouvigny remained in possession of the French. So it happened that our Badeners clung to only a very small portion of this hill, which was inclosed on two sides, since our position running from La Bassée over Loos and Angres from the south sprang forward in a sharp point over the Lorette Heights to the two low-lying villages of Ablain and Carency, separated by the low Hill 125. From these two villages, whose outskirts were still in the hands of the French, the German line drew back sharply toward the southwest and ran toward the easterly suburb of Arras, St. Laurent. It ran here over La Targette, close to the east of Neuville, and in general along the valley between two heights. The westerly height, on which the huge, shot-to-pieces towers of Mont St. Eloy form a landmark for the whole surrounding county, afforded the French splendid artillery positions, while they had good supporting points in the villages of Ecurie and Roclincourt. The easterly range of hills rises from the village of Souchez, lying low in the valley of the Carency Brook, to Height 140, and sinks again over La Folie, between Thelus and Beilleul, against the Scarpe. The possession of these heights that on the west bound the wide plans about Douai and afford an army advancing from that place the first favorable position, was in October of the greatest importance for us. Their loss would have hit us hard. Therefore an attack on the projecting angle at the Lorette Heights and the adjoining positions afforded good prospects for the French.

"The first days of the month of May favored the French. The weather greatly limited aerial reconnoissance and prevented us from determining exactly to what points the enemy was bringing up great masses of troops by rail, although it was noted, and there were other indications of the movement. In many other ways the French likewise very cleverly masked their troop movements. No patrols were allowed to leave their trenches. Up to now from the boundary of the English Army south of La Bassée to Arras there had been opposed to the Germans three and one-quarter French Army Corps, (58 I. D.; 92 I. D.; XXI A. C. XXXIII. A. C. 1 4 X A. C.) On May 8 letters found on a fallen Frenchman indicated for the first time the presence of the Seventeenth Corps.

"On the other hand, since May 1 very heavy artillery fire had been directed, principally against the region from the Lorette Heights southward toward a point opposite Roclincourt.

"On May 7 one army corps estimated that the enemy's artillery had fired 13,500 shots against its foremost lines; on the eighth the number increased to 17,000 shots. To these were added heavy mines catapulted through the air, not less than 7,800 of these being counted on the eighth. Our trenches and wire entanglements suffered severely, despite thir self-sacrifice our people had no chance to repair them again. To the south of Carency the enemy worked himself closer by sapping operations.

"At first an attack occurred only in the neighborhood of Lievin, where French Chasseurs, after strong artillery fire, succeeded in getting into a small piece of our trenches. In the course of the night the Badeners threw them out again, collecting 100 prisoners.

"Then broke the brilliantly beautiful, sultry Sunday of May 9. Carefully planned, but without effect, the enemy's flyers woke up several higher commands and the personnel of all important railroad stations by dropping bombs. The intention to cause confusion in the giving of orders and thus prevent bringing up reinforcements failed.

Battle of May 9 Opened.

"A very heavy fire was directed against our positions north of Arras from 4 o'clock in the morning on. Also on all artillery observation posts and the lines of communication at the front fell a heavy hail of shells. Pretty soon the telephone wires to the front trenches were put out of business; messengers afoot came back very slowly—and very few of them. That the enemy was clearing away his wire entanglements was one of the things they reported. From the heights of La Folie one could see how our trenches were shrouded in dense smoke. One hostile shell after the other dropped into the black cloud that soon towered house-high. Hurled mines threw earth and fragments of white chalk stone even higher into the air.

"At 8 A. M. the fire suddenly stopped. Quickly the remnants of the trench crews, who had suffered heavily—Landwehr from the lower Rhine, Bavarian heavy cavalry and infantry—rushed to the breastworks ready to meet the oncoming enemy. The commanders who happen to be forward immediately send orders to advance to the reserves lying in the second line. Our artillery directs strong fire against the French trenches. But instead of the expected attack there follows a new, more violent cannonade from the French artillery. Again smoke covers the field of vision. Then, at about 9 o'clock, the artillery men at La Folie by chance see through a rift in the smoke between Carency and a small wood to the south a long dark line advancing. They also note how between Carency and La Targette several mines go into the air. The French are attacking! Under cover of the smoke they press on in dense masses.

"In the region immediately north of the Scarpe they encounter our fire. Heaps of dead and wounded of the French Nineteenth Division and the Seventeenth Army Corps lie before the wire entanglements. A single one of our regiments counted 1,000 bodies lying before its front. Opposite Roclincourt a small number of the enemy succeeded in forcing their way into our trenches. Bavarian bayonets threw them out again. But between La Targette and Carency their attack is too fierce. With overpowering numbers the French Twentieth and Thirty-third Corps and the Moroccan Division overrun the weak forces holding the ruined trenches. Desperately the few survivors defend themselves. Seriously wounded, the Commander of the Landwehr Regiment, who personally led the reserves, falls into the hands of the enemy.

"Our second line is exposed. Against the advanced guns north of Neuville and south of Souchez the attack breaks for a time till the last artilleryman sinks to the ground. Then the storm sweeps on. The French press on over the height of La Folette. The artillery observation posts at La Folie are in their hands; they are approaching the eastern slope of the range of hills. To the north, also, they gain ground. From the heights they charge down on the village of Souchez. The Commander of a Jäger battalion for a time here holds the southern entrance with ten men. To the west, Zouaves and Foreign Legionaries press on over the Carency brook, take Moulin Malon, threaten the Lorette heights from the south, and from the east envelop the village of Carency, which the Tenth Division is attacking from the south and west.

"About noon it looks almost as if the French attempt to break through had succeeded here. On a front of four kilometers and to a depth of three kilometers the country between the villages of Neuville, Carency and Souchez is in their hands. To the south of Neuville also, the enemy has penetrated the tangle of trenches which his official report calls 'the Labyrinth.' He has advanced to the street that runs from Ecurie northward.

Germans Make an Effective Stand.

"But now our troops show their mettle. North of Ecurie the sons of the Algau, attacked from south and west, make front also toward the north, and in fierce hand-to-hand fighting ward off the advance against the rear of the regiment. No man thinks of giving up the position. In Neuville the defenders throw themselves into the houses and hold the eastern half of the village. In a garden stands a gun whose crew have fallen. A pioneer Lieutenant and two pioneers fire with it at close range against the enemy. On the way from Neuville to La Folette a thin line of sharpshooters forms and outflanks the enemy who has pressed in from the south. From the north a Baden battery and a Bavarian howitzer battery, firing at 600 yards, acquit themselves creditably at a similar task till weak reinforcements begin to arrive in the village—at first a single platoon of Wagers, to aid the handful of defenders, then Ablain the Badeners prevent the enemy from advancing toward the north.

"The reserves of the region throw themselves against the front of the assaulting troops on the heights west of Givenchy and Vimy. Every man knows what is up. The commanding General can clearly see from his position at La Goulotte that French infantry is appearing on these heights. Everybody who has arms joins the companies. Men belonging to the wagon trains, grooms, everybody available, charges up the eastern slopes.

"And they succeed. On Hills 119 and 140 and at the edges of the woods to the south our artillery and infantry bring the advancing enemy to an abrupt halt after his advance guard has been mowed down. One o'clock comes, and the first crisis has been passed. Till evening there is no change in the situation.

"Meanwhile the battle rages on other points of the front. Since morning violent artillery fire had been directed against the front to the north, with the Lorette Heights, plowed by countless shells and mines, its principal object. Then followed here the attack. Picked chasseur battalions of the Twenty-first Corps lead the charge. They get into the trenches. Despite their bravest defense, the Badeners are forced to abandon their first line, with the exception of one company that holds, though completely surrounded. Further north, too, in the neighborhood of Loos, an attack penetrated our lines. Here, too, a new French army corps, the Ninth, was identified.

"Nowhere on this part of the battlefield did the enemy get any further than through our first line. Their success was, therefore, far short of the object they had set out to attain.

English Attack After French.

"The English attack followed close upon that of the French. From 9 in the morning they had violently pounded away at our trenches, particularly to the west of the highway from La Bassée to Estaires and north of Fromelles. The high water in this region made their work easier, for as a result the breastworks of the trenches had to be made of sandbags on firm, high ground. No wonder, then, that everything was soon caved in. At 6:30 A. M. two mines were exploded in the breastworks of the Bavarians to the north of Fromelles. At this point and two others in the neighborhood strong English skirmish lines broke in, overran the few surviving defenders, and threw themselves into trenches and farm houses lying back of our front. Wave on wave followed and attempted to spread out through the small breach into the adjoining trenches. But the neighboring companies had blocked up the ends of the trenches, and our artillery fire prevented the English from shoving stronger forces ahead.

"In truly model fashion our Bavarian troops worked together to wipe out this initial success of the enemy. About noon all danger had passed; by evening the whole lost ground had been won back again. At one place the first line had repulsed an attack from both sides, and with hand grenades and bayonets squeezed out the enemy, who had broken in; at the other two points the arrival of reserves achieved the same object. The attempt to escape their fate and flee back to their own trenches cost the English countless dead.

"Meanwhile, fierce hand-to-hand fights took place back of our front with the English who had broken through, and who defended themselves with desperation. They clung to every old water hole, every heap of ruins, every old trench. In many cases the Bavarians had to have recourse to their native weapon (the knife) to break the English resistance. The severity of the fighting is evidenced by the fact that only 140 prisoners, with seven machine guns, fell into our hands, while 1,500 English bodies, found back of our front alone, were buried by us. We counted not less than 143 dead English officers—a number only a trifle less than that of our total losses here. In brilliant fashion had one Bavarian division beaten back the attack of the reinforced Fourth English Army Corps, three times as strong.

"At a different hour the commanding General of the First English Army Corps, which had been reinforced by an Indian division, launched his attack against the Bois du Biez-La Quinque line. After the infantry had been weakly 'feeling around' in the morning, the artillery fire rose to great violence from 4:30 P. M. on. At 5:15 the attack broke loose.

"A wave of 'colored Englishmen' and then one of white men rushed out of the 'collection trenches,' which had been very cunningly laid out for assembling large masses. Again a row of 'colored Englishmen,' then again white Englishmen, followed. The bravest charge right up to our wire entanglements. But stronger than the will of our enemies is the fire of our Westphalians. Not an enemy gets into our trenches. Masses of Englishmen of various races cover the field.

Allied Failure Up to May 9.

"Thus, despite most minute advance preparations, exact knowledge of the numerical weakness of our troops holding our lines, great superiority in numbers, a colossal expenditure of ammunition, and ruthless use of good troops, the leader of the First English Army was unable to score even a small success anywhere. What he had in mind was not merely a demonstration for the benefit of his allies. His own army orders tells us what he was after:

"The planned operations aim at a decisive victory, not a local success. The object of the First Army is to break through the enemy's lines in order to get possession of the street from La Bassée to Fournes, and then advance on Don.

"But the successes of the French lagged far behind what the commanding General of the Thirty-third Army Corps had advertised to his troops.

"After a nine months' campaign it is time to make a final effort to break through the enemy's lines and, as at first, to chase the Germans from French soil.

"The moment is favorable. Never was the army stronger, nor fired with greater courage.

"The enemy appears to have only a few divisions before our front; our forces are four times as strong as his. We have the strongest artillery that was ever employed on a battlefield.

"Today it is not a matter of a mere local success or the taking of a few trenches. Our business is to attack the enemy with the utmost fierceness, beat him, pursue him relentlessly, regardless of hardships, hunger, thirst and suffering.

"That was what the enemy wanted; for that purpose Joffre had intrusted one of his best subordinates, General Foch, with the command of the attack; for that purpose he had united all of France's disposable strength.

"On May 9 it was apparent that they could not defeat the weak German forces on hand. The great assault was over, although the battle was not yet ended."

DANES DENY TRADE CHARGE.

Story That Our Cottonseed Goes via Copenhagen to Germany Repudiated

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—The Daily Telegraph prints a dispatch from Copenhagen this morning, which says:

"An article in the Politiken, the official organ of the Danish Government, indignantly repudiates a telegram in a London paper, stating that two-thirds of the enormous export of cottonseed and cotton seed products from America have passed through Copenhagen to Germany.

"The Politiken adds:

"'Figures that give more than one billion English pounds are absolutely fantastic and it is evident that no such imports into Denmark have taken place.

"'Statements of this kind uttered against us without any foundation do us considerable harm, though surely this is not the intention. The statement made in the paper is now sent out to all parts of the world. It is published first all over England, arousing or keeping alive certain suspicions against a small neutral country which undertakes such fabulous transactions.

"'From there it goes to France, where the people understand far less than in England the conditions existing in the northern countries. The result is a feeling of resentment and of ill-will which has no foundation in fact.'"

GERMANS QUOTE SHAW.

Use on Poster Alleged Admission of Anglo-Belgian "Plot."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—According to The Daily Mail, the series of posters which the German officials put up in Belgium to give the people "reliable news of the war," has been increased by this notice, printed in parallel columns of German, French and Flemish:

"ENGLAND AND THE WAR

"Important revelation of the famous English author, Bernard Shaw."

Then follows an account of the interview with Shaw which ex-Senator Beveridge published in Collier's Weekly, according to which Shaw acknowledged a long-standing "plot" between Sir Edward Grey and the French and Belgian Governments for common war on Germany.

The poster quotes the Shaw "revelation" as confirmation of "the incriminating documents" discovered by Germans at the Belgian Foreign Office.

Sails with 900 Horses for Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The steamer Colonian of the Leyland Line sailed today for Liverpool with 900 horses for the British Army, also 32,000 bushels of wheat, 300 tons of provisions, 500 tons of flour, 300 tons of lumber and general merchandise.

AEOLIAN HALL

"A Business Community with Distinction"

A few top-floor offices — great, airy rooms, with a magnificent outlook —are here for the concerns who appreciate the value of perfect environment. Rentals surprisingly reasonable.

ELLEN & JEFFERY

Agents for Aeolian Hall

Telephone Bryant 807

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY SALESMEN WANTED

The largest house of its kind in New York offers unusual opportunity for making good salary to thoroughly experienced Commercial Stationery floor salesmen.

Do not apply unless you have a thorough knowledge of the business. Address XY 101 Times Downtown.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND GERMANY END WAR

Manifesto Received Here Condemns Hostilities as Now Waged for Conquest.

WARNING IN LESSON OF 1870

United Action of Social Democrats for Peace Then Is Cited as Precedent for Today.

A manifesto signed by three of the leading German Social Democrats, which indicated that at least a faction of the great German party was on the verge of an open breach with the Government over the question of continuing the war, was received yesterday by national labor leaders here. It was forwarded from London by leaders of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain.

The German Socialists' manifesto, which is signed by Bernstein, Haase, and Kautsky, condemns a continuation of the war policy on the ground that the German campaign has become plainly a "war of conquest," instead of a fight to retain national integrity. The signers call for united action to bring about peace. The Prussian censor refused to allow the publication of the manifesto in the Socialists' central organ, the Vorwärts, according to the British Labor Party leaders, and so it was printed in a smaller Socialist organ and brought about the suspension of the paper's publication.

Following the publication of the manifesto, according to the English labor men, an open letter signed by many prominent German Socialists was sent to as many Socialists as possible, urging them to unite in demanding peace.

The manifesto, which has caused widespread comment and some alarm in Germany, first summarized the demands made by the German imperialists for annexation of French, Russian, and Belgian territory, and continued:

"German Social Democracy is compelled to ask itself if the principles and duties imposed upon it by the fact that it is the guardian of the material and moral interests of the working class will permit it, so far as the continuation of the war is concerned, to remain any longer by the sides of those whose intentions are found to be in most violent contradiction with the declaration made by our section in the Reichstag on Aug. 4, 1914, which stated that we condemned all war for conquest.

"This declaration will become a falsehood if German Social Democracy, in view of the declarations coming from the reigning spheres, contents itself with expressing academic desires in favor of peace.

"We know only too well that no one pays the least regard to such manifestations. What some among us most feared is becoming more and more clear—German Social Democracy was allowed to vote the war credits, but was coldly disregarded when it concerned itself with decisions that would be of most serious consequence for the future of our people.

"Immense are the sacrifices which this war has already imposed on the people who find themselves entangled in it, and every day they increase. The history of the world does not know a war which has even approached the present carnage. The cruelty of barbaric times is combined with the most refined products of civilization to wipe out the flower of the population. The sacrifices in wealth which the war will demand of the people will be enormous.

"The desire for peace is showing itself strongly among our people, and among those of the countries with which Germany is at war. While the ruling classes recoil dismayed before the realization of these wishes, thousands upon thousands of men turn their eyes toward Social Democracy, in which they have been accustomed to see the party of peace, expecting from it the helpful word and the clear attitude.

"Intentions of conquest having now been disclosed to the whole world, Social Democracy reserves the liberty to use its most energetic means from the viewpoint of principle, and the present situation makes of this liberty a duty. The proletariat waits, certain that, as in a similar situation in 1870 when all the Social Democrats, notwithstanding their divergencies at the beginning of the war, recovered themselves for common action, the Social Democracy will this time show the same unanimity. We know the conditions proposed from one belligerent camp to the other cannot bring about a universal peace, but only increase armaments, with the chance of another war. A true and durable peace is possible only upon the basis of a free understanding. It is impossible for the Social Democracy of any one country to create this basis, but each party can, according to its situation and power, contribute to its creation.

"The present disposition of events demands from German Social Democracy that it take a decisive step toward this end. It will find itself today before this choice: Either to fulfull its duty, or to strike a mortal blow at the confidence the German people and the people of the world have reposed in it."

A reply to the manifesto, signed by several other Socialists, was printed in the Vorwärts despite the fact that the Vorwärts had not been permitted to print the manifesto, and in the reply the signers expressed sympathy with the opposition to war for conquest, but said that action at the present time among the Socialists could not "but endanger the unity of the party." The manifesto caused much editorial comment in the newspapers, a number of them expressing their approval of its contents and a few denouncing the document and its authors.

Such prominent Socialists as Liebknecht, Adolph Hoffman, Hofer and Stroebel were among the signers of the "open letter" which was sent out after the manifesto had appeared in print.

3 LUSITANIA BODIES ARRIVE.

Those of Lindon Bates, Jr., H. S. Stone, and H. Kaiser on St. Paul.

The bodies of three Lusitania victims arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool, having been washed ashore at various points along the southwest coast of Ireland. That of Lindon Bates, Jr., drifted 230 miles from May 7, the date of the Lusitania disaster, to Eddy Island, Galway Bay, where it was recovered ten days ago. The two other bodies were those of Herbert S. Stone and Harry Kaiser.

The coffins were packed in big cases and placed together on the 'tween decks in the after hold which had been set apart for that purpose. When the St. Paul reached her pier at 6 o'clock the bodies were landed on the lower part of the pier and conveyed in hearses to the respective undertakers who have charge of the funeral arrangements.

ORGANIZE JEWISH RELIEF.

110 Societies Represented at Conference on War Charity.

In the Educational Alliance in East Broadway yesterday afternoon 110 Jewish organizations of this city were represented at a conference to devise plans of relief for Jews in the war zones Congressman Meyer London presided, and a committee of nine was named that spent a good part of last night selecting a working committee of 100 Jews. It was stipulated that this large committee be composed of men who would bestir themselves, and that they come from all of the districts.

It was the sense of the conference yesterday that, although all gifts will be welcomed, regular subscriptions are desired especially, so that given sums of money may be remitted monthly or oftener. To that end working committees were named to see Jews high and low in station. Storekeepers are to display cards in windows, both asking contributions and showing that merchants themselves have given. Buttons to be made and sold will show the wearers have contributed.

INSISTS ON BIRTH REPORTS.

Physicians Who Fail to Obey Law Will Be Prosecuted.

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, announced yesterday that he had instructed District Attorneys throughout the State to enforce rigid compliance with the law requiring physicians and midwives to report the births of babies within five days after births occur. To expedite the prosecution of offending physicians the Commissioner has sent to each District Attorney a list of those physicians in his jurisdiction who are known to have been habitually negligent in this regard.

Upon conviction, a physician or any one else who violates the law on vital statistics "shall, for the first offense, be fined not less than $5 nor more than $50, and for each subsequent offense not less than $10 nor more than $100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than sixty days, or be both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court."

The Health Commissioner's campaign is based on Section 382 of the public health law, which provides that:

The birth of each and every child born in this State shall be registered within five days after the date of each birth, and there shall be filed with the Registrar of the district in which the birth occurred a certificate of such birth, which certificate shall be upon the form prescribed therefor by the State Commissioner of Health.

Section 393 of the same law requires local Registrars to report all violations to the State Commissioner of Health, who is required to investigate such violations.

James Leo Co., Jersey City, Paper Boxes
Francisco & Jacobus, Architects

"Turner for Concrete"

Erected in 4½ months to replace an old brick building destroyed by fire.

This is the thirteenth reinforced concrete building we have erected to replace other types of construction destroyed by fire.

TURNER
Construction Co

Final Reduction Sale Of Stein-Bloch Suits

$17.50

(formerly $35, $30 and $25)

For this final Reduction Sale, closing the season, I have assembled my entire stock of $35, $30, and $25 Stein-Bloch Suits into one group, including both Light and Medium Weights suitable for immediate or early Autumn wear. *The original price-tag remains on every garment.*

Your choice of my remaining stock of $20 Stein-Bloch Suits, both Light and Medium Weights, at *$14.75. No charge for alterations during this sale.*

Final Reduction Sale Of John David Shirts

$3.85

(Pure Silk Shirts formerly $10, $7.50, $6, $5)

For this final Reduction Sale, closing the season, I have assembled my entire stock of Shirts into two groups, including silks and all other fabrics in all colors, all neck-sizes, all sleeve-lengths. *The original price-tag remains on every Shirt.*

95c

(Standard-Fabric Shirts formerly $2.50, $2, $1.50)

A limited quantity of *Pure Silk Shirts* that were $3.50, now reduced to *$1.95.*

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

7

YOUR EXECUTOR —*his Business*

MANY estates are tied up and delayed in final settlement through the inexperience of friends who have been called upon to administer. The proper carrying out of a will is a business demanding thorough, specialized experience. It can be safely left only in the hands of those whose business it is.

Though the Columbia Trust Company must act with sympathetic understanding, it cannot be swayed by sentiment or by personal pressure from contending beneficiaries. It must adhere strictly both to the letter and the spirit of the will and the law. As executor it is in a position to act with sure precision and without waste of time.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

FORD MAKING 15,000 AUTOS FOR BRITISH

But Detroit Manufacturer Says He Does Not Want "Any Big War Contracts."

HIS BRITISH MANAGER HERE

Manchester Plant Pays 50 Per Cent. Higher Wages Than Other English Auto Factory.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer of Detroit, went to the American Line pier, foot of West Twenty-second Street, yesterday afternoon to meet P. L. D. Perry, the managing director of the English branch of the Ford Company, who arrived on the St. Paul for his annual business visit to Detroit. Mr. Ford was accompanied by his son, Edsil B. Ford, Frank Klingersmith, the director of the factory, and Frank Mayo, chief engineer of the plant.

"You see," the automobile manufacturer said, "we are just like one big family and always come down from Detroit to meet Perry, so that he does not feel that he is a stranger in a strange land.

"With regard to the rumors of the large war contracts that Mr. Perry was bringing over from the British Government Mr. Ford said:

"There is no truth in those reports. We could not accept a 'big contract' from any one because to carry it out others would have to go short of their supply, and that would not be fair play. If I had 100,000 cars ready finished today I could sell them all tomorrow without any difficulty.

"Altogether we are making about 15,000 cars for the British Government for use as motor ambulances. The war has not affected our business in any way and we do not expect a boom after peace is declared because our factories are running at full pressure all the year round. The reason for shutting down a part of the plant for two weeks was to enlarge it. As there were several hundred applications for vacations I said that the best way would be for all to take a vacation and get it over, which was done."

Mr. Perry said that the Ford factory at Manchester, England, employed 1,000 hands and paid 50 per cent. higher wages, grade for grade, than any other automobile concern over there.

"Up to Aug. 1 this year," he continued, "we had sold 12,500 cars and had 8,500 on order, which included 600 ambulances that were sold to the Government. The engines and axles are made at Detroit and the other parts, including the bodies, are made at Manchester.

"The British Government sends 100 soldiers from the Army Transport Service to the Ford works for two weeks at a time to learn how to repair machines in the field and how to put them together. Ours was the only automobile concern in England that had a contract from the Government for cars and delivered them on time. The 8,500 car sold in America costs $375 in England, the extra charge being made to cover the cost of packing, insurance, and transportation."

Mr. Perry will stay two or three days in New York with Mr. Ford and his son at the Hotel Biltmore and then go to Detroit, returning to England in two weeks.

PRIEST SCORNS $12,000,000.

Fears Burden of Wealth and Renounces Great Legacies.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.—The Rev. William Graham of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church has refused to accept legacies left him by relatives in Sydney, Australia, and Bolivia, South America, exceeding $12,000,000. The priest, who is 60 years old, says that he is too old to be burdened with such wealth, and that he has enough of this world's goods, anyway.

"It may seem strange," Father Graham said today, "that I should do this, but I will sleep better when I know the solicitors have taken my refusal seriously and finally, and cease to consider me in the distribution of the wealth. I have long known that uncles of mine named Murphy and Hughes lived in Australia, and that they were possessed of vast landed estates, and immense herds of cattle, sheep, and horses, and that I was the nearest kin; also that I had several stepuncles named Graham in Bolivia who were said to be immensely wealthy and childless. But I never knew any of them personally, and, in fact, never communicated with them in any manner. Why then, even were I disposed to pile up the world's goods, should I accept any of the inheritance they have left?"

WILSON MOTORS AND WORKS

Considers Cabinet Communications After a Trip to Rutland.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 8.—Important communications from Secretary Garrison, Attorney General Gregory, and Secretary Lansing occupied President Wilson's attention for several hours today. In the afternoon, accompanied by members of his family, he went on an automobile trip to Rutland, Vt., over the Green Mountains, a distance of 125 miles.

The President retired to his study immediately after dinner tonight and again took up consideration of matters presented by the members of his Cabinet.

Although no comment was forthcoming as to the contents of the reports from Secretary Garrison, it was understood that they dealt with the subject of national defense. Mr. Wilson has been in touch with his advisers constantly on this subject, but his inability to communicate with the desired facility from here may form the chief reason for shortening his stay in the Cornish hills.

The reports sent by Secretary Lansing to the President relate, it is said, to the conference with the Pan-American representatives on the Mexican situation.

Beginning this Monday Morning

The Semi-annual Disposal of Saks Suits for Men and Young Men

Reduced from $23, $20 and $17.50

to $13.00

The success of Saks suits at $23, $20 and $17.50 is due to the fact that so much of individuality and style should be obtainable at such modest figures. Yet today the remaining selections of these selfsame suits, taken direct from our regular stock, are marked at the uniform price of $13. What better argument can we use to nail this splendid opportunity to the mast? The reductions run from $4.50 to $10 a suit. The materials include a wide range of wanted weights and colors. The models afford many variations of the close-fitting, soft-roll collar styles—and the workmanship is own own.

A small charge for alterations.

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Broadway at 34th Street

OUR RATES

On a title previously insured by another company are governed by the reinsurance schedule. We charge you no more for the second policy than the original company you first insured with would charge.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
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367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

BLOOMINGDALES

IN CONFIDENCE!

ALTHOUGH there are *interesting* bargains every day at Bloomingdales', yet—every day—at least 85 out of every 100 purchases are from our *regular* merchandise at their *regular* prices. Could anything prove more convincingly the *goodness* of our merchandise and the *attractiveness of our first prices?*

¶NOW—a clean-up sale of Spring and Summer Dresses—and the August Furniture Sale. They are both most inviting!

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

The Best Stories of the Year

"Miss Thomasina Tucker," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, a novelette.—"No 6," a play, by Stephen Phillips.—"Mother Machree," by James B. Connolly.—"Letitia," by Gordon Arthur Smith.—"At the End of the Rainbow," by Jennette Lee.—"A Little Tragedy at Coocoocache," by G. T. Marsh.—"Her First Marrying," by Una Hunt. All in the

August *Fiction Number of* Scribner's

Published July 23rd.
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NEXT WEDNESDAY
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

CELESTINS VICHY

Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

CALIFORNIA

Lackawanna Railroad

ROUND TRIP $94.30

Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

INSTRUCTION.

Clason Point Military Academy

For Boys. Catholic Boarding & Day School. Directed by the Christian Brothers. Located within the environs of the city, centred in beautiful 110-acre Park, bordering on waters of Long Island Sound. Prepares for College and Business; combines religious training, military discipline. All Athletics. 33d year begins Sept. 13. Catalog on request.
REV. BROTHER EDMUND, Principal, Clason Point Military Academy, (Bronx,) New York City.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. All summer.

The Berlitz School of Languages NOW AT 28-30 WEST 34TH STREET, Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

Swimming And Diving Taught Privately to Both Sexes
Dalton Swimming School, 19 West 44th

Free catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n. 1.612 Times Bldg. Bryant 6150.

WOMAN GIVES CLUE TO MISSING KINDRED

Contractors' Clerk Who Carried Off $22,119 Told Her of Inheritance.

POLICE WORK ON STORY

Miss O'Neill of Long Island City Only Slightly Acquainted with Missing Man, Relatives Say.

A woman, formerly an intimate friend of Edward C. Kindred, the absconding clerk of the Booth & Flinn Corporation, was found yesterday by detectives and a statement obtained from her may aid in revealing something of his past. The police and the Pinkerton Detective Agency are now working on the first definite information concerning Kindred that has been obtained since he disappeared with more than $22,000 in his own touring car last Wednesday morning from the Liberty National Bank at 139 Broadway.

The woman stipulated that her name was not to be mentioned in the case because she has married and does not wish her husband to be annoyed by the notoriety.

"My husband has never heard of Kindred," she said. "I first met Kindred about five years ago. He was attentive to me for a long time, and during various conversations about himself he mentioned several places he had lived—Chicago and Kansas City among them—but never was positive in any of his talks as to what place he called his home before coming here. Eighteen months ago I married, and I have not seen Kindred since. In fact, I had not seen him for several months previous to my marriage."

Told Woman of Inheritance.

The police say Kindred made his first mention of receiving an inheritance to her, and later told his employers only because he wished to explain why he could afford to purchase a large touring car on a salary of $150 a month. The woman said:

"'Fortune is a strange thing,' Kindred said to me. 'Think of it, the freaks of poverty I have endured! I have half starved at times, and was so hard up that I had to work my way, practically, from Kansas City and Chicago to get East, and now, when I have money enough for my needs from my salary, I get an unexpected inheritance.'

If Kindred's story of the receipt of an inheritance were true, as the woman states, this would account for the unusually large deposits he began to place in the Bank of Washington Heights about that time, the source of which the police had not been able to discover. More details or the woman's story are being withheld by the police for verification. They believe that certain facts she has given them will be of aid in their search for Kindred.

At about this time, or shortly prior to this, Kindred, the police say, lived at 519 West 134th Street. Apparently with an improvement in his financial affairs he went to the apartment at 560 West 163d Street, where he installed an automatic playing piano, and subsequently bought two automobiles. With these exceptions he was frugal with his money in entertaining, and continued to live modestly, usually cooking his own dinners.

Miss O'Neill An Acquaintance.

Kindred had given the impression to his employers and to some of his fellow workers that he never cared for the society of women. The policy have changed their theory that he was a woman hater, although it is known that he had few intimate friends among either men or women. An acquaintance of Kindred said yesterday that the manicurist, who sometimes called on him in business hours and occasionally was his guest in the big touring car, was a Miss Sullivan. At one time she was said to have been employed in a shop in West 125th Street, or in a place on Eighth Avenue, in Harlem.

Another young woman mentioned as a friend of Kindred, Miss Lulu O'Neill, 23 years old, daughter of Herbert O'Neill, proprietor of a restaurant at 201 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, made a statement yesterday through her mother and two sisters denying that she had ever received a present of jewelry from him. Miss Kathryn O'Neill, in behalf of her sister, who was said to be absent from home on a week-end trip, said:

"It is untrue that my sister saw Kindred the night before he disappeared. She certainly did not see him that night, nor for a long time previous. They were only casual acquaintances. I do not think Kindred ever came here or called on my sister more than two or three times. He seemed anxious to force his attentions on her, but she did not care for him in the least.

No Presents from Kindred.

"It is absolutely false that my sister received two rings from Kindred, one said to be valued at $400 and the other at $80, and a bracelet."

Patrick J. Leahy, former Commissioner of Highways in Queens, who is a friend of the father of Miss O'Neill, issued a signed statement yesterday asserting that the young woman had only a slight acquaintance with Kindred, and had never accepted a present of any value from him. Captain William Deevy of the First Branch Detective Bureau corroborated these several statements, and said Miss O'Neill had not seen Kindred for at least eight months previous to his flight.

Wesley Ripperger of 207 Academy Street, Long Island City, who was employed in the office of the Flinn & Booth Corporation at 17 Battery Place, and is now a law student, said he had introduced Kindred to Miss O'Neill in September or October. He said the only foundation for the story of presents to her were rumors among the employes at the office.

"Kindred, who proposed a trip out on Long Island, suggested that I invite some company to go along in the car," said Ripperger. "I introduced him to Miss O'Neill when he met us with the car at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. A young woman friend of mine and Miss O'Neill were the two women members of the party."

EXPERT SWIMMER DROWNS.

Warren Ash of Newport Seized with Cramps While in the Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Warren Ash, 25 years old, a chauffeur for the Lubin Motion Picture Company, was drowned here this afternoon while surf bathing with George W. Terwilliger, Mrs. Terwilliger, Miss Omi Hawley, and J. Allen Boone.

Ash, who was an expert swimmer, was seized with a cramp, and called for help. Mrs. Terwilliger, who was near him, tried to aid him but failed, and came near drowning herself. She was rescued by Mr. Boone.

Ash's body was recovered and taken to the home of his parents here.

REFORMERS DEFEND WORK OF OSBORNE

Declare Sing Sing Experiment Should Not Yet Be Halted or Judged.

POINT TO GOOD RESULTS

Nation-Wide Interest in New Application of Methods Found Good in Schools.

A statement was issued last night by Henry de Forest Baldwin, Gordon Battle, Walston Hill Brown, William Hamlin Childs, John Collier, John Dewey, James C. Egbert, Robert Erskine Ely, Jerome D. Greene, Frederick A. Goetze, Adolph Lewisohn, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Ben Lindsey, Collis Lovely, John J. Manning, Joseph M. Price, Edward J. Wheeler, E. Stagg Whitin, and Oswald Villard concerning Sing Sing Prison and its management by Thomas Mott Osborne. The statement follows:

"At the present crisis in the affairs in Sing Sing Prison it seems worth while to point out the larger impersonal issues which give to this controversy nation-wide interest.

"Society has adopted an elaborate system of police, courts, and correctional and penal institutions, designed to secure protection against lawless elements. This system is each year turning out many thousands of men who return to the free life of the community. This whole system is effective in the protection of society only in that measure that the graduates of the system return to the free life with an incentive, determination, an opportunity to become useful citizens.

"The work of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne in Sing Sing is no isolated experiment and no one-man product. It is wholly in line with the most advanced authoritative educational practice. At the same time Frederick Hoffman, former President of the American Statistical Association, has pointed out that the unique contribution of recent years in prison reform is that accurate knowledge of the workings of the mind of the man behind the bars which has been secured through the personal relationships established with prisoners by Warden Osborne.

"We know and we have long known that the result of the prevailing prison system is to break the health and spirits of prisoners and to destroy irretrievably their decent relationships with their fellow men. Even more—prisoners who have been subjected to the traditional methods often go back to freedom with a positive enmity toward the community. This failure of the old system is admitted. It should make welcome any honest attempt to find something better.

"But the importance of the present experiment in Sing Sing is not a matter of general presumption. The work has progressed for eight months in Sing Sing, and was begun in Auburn eighteen months ago. At the end of this reasonably long period there is much positive evidence of success, and there are no charges of failure which would really discount the experiment even if they were proved.

"The change, both physical and mental, in the prison population is marked by every visitor and most marked by those who thoroughly knew the conditions which prevailed in Sing Sing before Jan. 1.

"The number of escapes is actually less than the average for a similar period during the last ten years, and the attitude of the mass of the prisoners toward escape has been absolutely reversed.

"The output of work has positively increased, although as yet the prison management is not able to offer any of those incentives which normal men are accustomed to in their work of every day.

"Insanity has fallen off about 30 per cent.

"These facts are mere surface indications of a change in the methods of discipline and in the attitude of the men toward the prison and toward the society which holds them prisoners. The undertaking in self-government has made radically for improved discipline in every particular, from the smuggling of drugs to assault and battery by prisoner upon prisoner.

"While the descriptions of the results in Sing Sing have been more or less picturesque, it is literally true that Warden Osborne is merely carrying into effect, with remarkable patience, courage, and insight into human nature, the measures which are regarded as obvious in long established institutions, such as the School Community Centre and School City, the George Junior Republic, the Organic School, and in fact the schools of Gary, Indiana. Through carrying over these accepted principles of education into the field of prison reform, Warden Osborne is performing a momentous service to prison reform in America and throughout the world.

"Obviously the Sing Sing experiment is not complete, and cannot have been perfect. There have been failures in detail. The dominant ideal of the new experiment has been reversed in some minor particulars. Second and third term prisoners, life prisoners, habitues of drugs, could not have been expected to thoroughly adjust themselves to so radical a change of discipline and of life, except gradually and with occasional individual relapses. But it is wrong and absurd to judge a momentous experiment, so fraught with importance to society, solely in terms of minor failures alleged or real."

THREE YOUTHS DROWNED.

One Young Man Breaks His Back Diving in Pool.

Three drownings and a possible fatal injury while diving were reported yesterday. This is fewer than usual at this time of year, as a great number were bathing at the various beaches in the morning and early afternoon.

John J. Young, 33 years old, of 1,162 Erie Avenue, Williamsport, Penn., was drowned yesterday morning while bathing at Wildwood, N. J. He went beyond the breakers to save his niece, who had called for help. The life guards saved her.

Carl Riting, 19 years old, of 50 First Avenue, was drowned yesterday afternoon during the storm at Woodland Beach, Staten Island, when his canoe overturned. He was two hundred yards out and was trying to paddle ashore, when he gave a cry and the life guards saw the canoe floating bottom up. They went to the rescue, accompanied by a number of bathers, but he had disappeared. His body came ashore an hour later.

Albert Weekesser, 19 years old, of 802 East Fortieth Street, fractured his spine, while diving in the North Beach pool yesterday afternoon. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it is thought that his injuries will be fatal.

Carl Rieland, 19 years old, of 76 South Eleventh Street, Newark, N. J., was drowned in the bay off Woodland Beach, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon when a canoe in which he and George Graehaber of 120 Wooster Street, Newark, were sailing was overturned in the rough water about one hundred yards from shore. Rieland was able to swim but little. Graehaber was a poor swimmer also, but he managed to regain hold of the canoe and to cling to it until Life Guard Pearce swam out to him and brought him ashore.

The body of Edward Walker Van Valkenburgh, son of Willis F. Van Valkenburgh, of 108 Chestnut Street, East Orange, N. J., who was drowned on July 29, at Lake Wawayanda, N. J., was recovered yesterday morning.

LOST BOY TURNS UP IN FAR OKLAHOMA

Country-Wide Search Lasted Four Months for 4-Year-Old James Glass.

PARENTS GO TO CLAIM HIM

Photograph from Norman, Okla., and Two Moles on His Back Identify Missing Jersey City Child.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glass of 13 Linaeu Place, Jersey City, whose 4-year-old son James disappeared strangely on May 12 while he was with his parents at the village of Greeley in the woods of Pike County, Penn., left last night for Norman, Okla., to bring their boy home. The trip will end a search which sent detectives to at least a dozen States on false clues. Pictures and descriptions of the boy have been sent to every State and were published widely in the newspapers.

Just how the boy got to far-off Oklahoma no one is certain. A merchant in Norman, Okla., by the name of Malore, had advertised that he wished to adopt a child. On July 4 a woman, whose identity was unknown, brought the boy to Malore's house. As it was a legal holiday the adoption papers could not be made out, and the woman left the child, saying she would return the following day. No trace of her has been found since that time.

The theory on which the police worked was that the boy was stolen by itinerant players, who gave a performance at Greeley on the day he disappeared. There were two Indian families with the show, and it is now believed that one of these families took the boy with them back to the reservation in Oklahoma. No description of the woman who left the child at Malore's house in Norman has been received here, and whether she was Indian or gypsy is not known to the Jersey City police.

On the day of his disappearance the boy had been playing in the street in front of the Greeley Post Office while his mother waited for the mail to be distributed. She was not gone more than ten minutes, but could find no one who had seen the child.

There followed daily searches in the woods about the village, but it was like looking for a needle in a haystack. Twelve times the searching parties started out, sometimes remaining in the woods for two or three days, but no trace of the boy was found. One day some bones were unearthed, but they proved to be those of an ox which had strayed off into the woods six years before.

Then the father and mother, broken in health by their sorrow, sought the aid of the Jersey City police. Director of Public Safety Frank Hague had circulars with a picture and description of the boy sent all over the country. He sent detectives to run down each report that came to his office. A band of gypsies was followed to New England, but the child they had was not the missing boy. Detective James Rooney went to Sayre, Penn., and found a child there who he thought answered the description, but when Mr. Glass hurried to Sayre he was disappointed again. The child was a girl.

Ten days ago Chief of Police Pledger of Norman sent a telegram to the Jersey City police, saying he believed he had the missing boy. The child, he said, answered the description he had read in a newspaper. He was asked to send a photograph. Mr. and Mrs. Glass were sure, when the photograph arrived, that the search was ended. Chief Pledger was asked by telegram to look for a mole in the middle of the boy's back and another under his left ear. A telegram received yesterday from Pledger said the moles were there.

3 DEAD, HEAVY LOSS IN LIGHTNING STORM

Continued from Page 1.

the beach and saw him killed. None of the other bathers was hurt.

$200,000 Loss in Camden.

The most severe damage was done at Camden, N. J., where ten fires were started by lightning. Damage from these blazes and from flooded gutters and sewers was estimated at $200,000.

The first of these fires was in a three-story building of the Camden Curtain Rod Company at Broadway and Jackson Street, which was struck by lightning at the height of the storm. In spite of the prompt appearance of the Fire Department and the pouring rain, the building was burned out, with the result that 150 women were thrown out of work. The loss was about $50,000.

While most of the Fire Department was fighting this blaze the department store of Toone & Hollingshead, at Broadway and Kaighn Avenue, three blocks away, was struck by lightning, which ran down into the storeroom in the cellar and set fire to almost the entire stock. When a second alarm had been turned in for this fire almost the whole force of the Camden department was at work at neighboring blazes. The damage to the store was about $125,000.

The books were saved by Miss Anna Brennan, head bookkeeper, who lives two blocks away and ran out into the pouring rain when she saw the engines gathering. The police refused to allow her to enter the burning building, but she broke through the lines, rescued the books from the blazing office, and collapsed as she staggered out to the street.

During the hour the storm lasted eight other buildings in various parts of Camden were struck, but none of these fires was of consequence. Three small boys—Anthony Goldberg, Howard Robbins, and Richard Noon—ran under an awning at Tenth and Penn Streets, and hardly had reached the shelter when it was struck by a bolt of lightning, which knocked the three senseless to the street. It was at first thought that they were dead, but at St. John's Hospital, where they were taken, it was found that they were still living, but paralyzed from the waist down.

The police of Camden had been grappling for some hours for the body of a Chicago man who was drowned in the Delaware the night before, and had had no success. The concussions of the thunder raised the body to the surface.

Volunteers Fight Fire.

The storm gave the Eastchester Volunteer Fire Department its first activity in more than two years. An unoccupied frame house, two stories in height, belonging to Eugene Field, and situated at Fisher's Lane and Boston Road, the Bronx, was struck by lightning, which set the upper story on fire. As this is near the Sound, and inaccessible to the New York Fire Department, the Eastchester Volunteers, under Chief George M. Holler, were called out, and did such effective work that the fire was confined to the upper part of the house and the damage to $200.

A stable and shed on the Astor estate at Pelham Parkway, 1,000 feet from White Plains Avenue, was struck about the same time. The buildings were used by Jessup Engram, but there were no horses or vehicles in them at the time. The damage was about $500, the Fire Department stopping the blaze before the structures were destroyed.

Heavy rains toward the Connecticut line sent torrents of water across the tracks of the New Haven Railroad near Mount Vernon, and trains between that station and Stamford were delayed from five to fifteen minutes on account of the disabling of the electric signals. Traffic was restored to normal conditions and there was no damage to the tracks. The New York Central reported that it had had no trouble.

The bathing beaches to the south of the city escaped with a few minutes of showers and light winds, and the privilege of seeing a magnificent electrical display several miles off shore. On Staten Island about 75,000 persons were out at Midland Beach, South Beach, and the other resorts, but there was no loss of life and no damage except to several small boats which were torn loose from their moorings by the wind.

Great crowds of bathers at Coney Island were driven to shelter on the porches of hotels, boarding houses, and other dwellings facing the beach and in the railroad stations near by. There was considerable crowding here, but only one minor accident. Festivities were interrupted for only a few minutes.

TROOPS TO QUELL MEXICAN BANDITS

Continued from Page 1.

to establish peace in Mexico naturally was mentioned, the main object of the meeting was to arrange for the participation of the United States in the Pan-American Financial Conference, to be held in Buenos Aires, in the Autumn, and the subsequent Pan-American Scientific Conference at the same place.

It was denied that the conference was for the purpose of seeking the aid of American bankers to finance a provisional government that might be set up in Mexico as the outcome of the informal conferences held here on Thursday and Friday by the Secretary of the State, the Ambassadors of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, and the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala. These conferences are to be resumed in New York this week, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday, and it is expected that when the conferees come together again those from the Latin-American nations will be prepared to state the attitude of their governments as to the recommendation that an appeal to stop fighting, compose their differences, and join in the establishment of a provisional government should be addressed to the factional leaders in Mexico by the seven nations represented in the conference.

From other sources, however, the impression is obtained that, while arrangements for the Pan-American conferences to be held in Buenos Aires were discussed at the meeting in New York today between the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary McAdoo will take up with New York bankers at once the matter of providing financial support for the Provisional Government which the United States hopes to see established in Mexico.

One of the surprising elements of the Mexican situation, in view of the known desire of the Administration to avoid resort to force, is the activity in the supply departments of the army. Little is known of what is being done, but there is said to be an unusual amount of work in the way of preparation for forwarding commissary supplies. Consideration had been given by the Government to the matter of using troops to keep open the railroad line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City in order to insure the transportation of food over that line to the people of the capital, but since the reoccupation of Mexico City by the Carranzista forces and their control of the railroad conditions in the capital have improved in a way to indicate that the trouble might be overcome. At the same time there is a suspicion that the War Department is taking no chances, and intends to be prepared if there should be a sudden call for troops to go to Vera Cruz to make certain that food supplies would be furnished to the population of Mexico City.

Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, who has rendered valuable services to the United States through his representation of American interests since the severance of diplomatic relations between this Government and Mexico, is soon to start for Washington. W. W. Canada, the United States Consul at Vera Cruz, has been instructed to afford Senhor Cardoso every facility, and it is believed that this Government desires the presence of the Brazilian envoy in this country at the earliest practicable moment. It is thought that Senhor Cardoso has been invited to the United States to furnish to Secretary Lansing and the diplomatic representatives of Latin-American countries at their conferences in New York, a first-hand view of conditions in Mexico so that they may be better able to decide what steps are necessary to solve the problem that confronts them.

The Carranza agency has received a telegram from the border tonight to the effect that Durango, capital of the State of the same name, has been occupied by the Constitutionalist forces under Generals Arrieta and Martin Triana.

The agency says it is reported that the Villistas under General Tomas Urbina were defeated and routed by the Constitutionalists under General Jacinto Treviño near Saltillo, and in consequence Saltillo has been evacuated, the Villistas fleeing and the Constitutionalists ready to occupy this important railway centre, which is regarded as a strategic point of high value.

The Carranza agency gave out this cable message from Jesus Acuña, Minister of Foreign Relations at Vera Cruz:

"I am in receipt of a report from Mexico City which states that the railway line from the capital southwest to Toluca is now being reopened, for the purpose of bringing into the city large quantities of provisions purchased by the Constitutionalist Government in the State of Michoacan.

"The Zapatista remnants are still being pursued by General Coss's forces to the southward. In Mexico City a large number of stations have been opened under Government direction, and food continues to be sold at less than cost. The Post Office was opened Saturday. Saturday afternoon the Diplomatic Corps paid a visit of courtesy to General Pablo Gonzales. The citizens of Mexico City are highly elated, and express deep gratification over the orderly and circumspect behavior of the Constitutionalist soldiery now in the capital.

"Numerous trains are now arriving from Apizaco, loaded with foodstuffs. The arrivals of the last twenty-four hours include 5,700 tons of corn, 2,700 tons of flour, and twenty-seven carloads of beef cattle, with vast quantities of other supplies.

"The Constitutionalist Government has sent from Vera Cruz $2,000,000 in small treasury notes and is dispatching $4,000,000 more to relieve the embarrassment caused by the monetary situation. The people of Vera Cruz have contributed $40,000 for the relief of suffering among the very poor in Mexico City, and orders have been issued that every person applying at Government headquarters for employment shall be put to work on the various public works at once."

Carranza-Guatemala Clash.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Administration officials who were inclined yesterday to believe that a peace parley between Mexican factions might soon result, independent of the appeal to the military leaders which will go forward from Pan-American nations, were not so sanguine today. Reports from Mexico City that Dr. Juan J. Ortega had received his passports from General Carranza and been ordered to leave the country within twenty-four hours were responsible for this change of mind. Inasmuch as Guatemala is represented in the Latin-American conference, Carranza's drastic action is regarded here as indicating a disposition of unfriendliness toward the conference.

Ortega's forced departure from Mexico, together with the departure of M. Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City, will leave in the Mexican capital no diplomatic representatives of any of the seven nations participating in the Mexican conference.

Dr. Ortega, it is stated here, has not been on good terms with General Carranza for some time. It also has been learned that Carranza's agents in Washington during the last few days have been appealing to the Guatemalan Minister here, Mr. Mendez, urging him to support the cause of Carranza in the joint deliberations now being held. Their appeals, it is declared, have not been successful.

PUBLIC PROTEST IN VERA CRUZ

People Aroused by Reports of Action to be Taken by This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Monday, Aug. 9.—Last night a parade headed by a band followed a meeting to protest against the action of the United States as interference in Mexican affairs. Governor Aguilar made a short speech, advising the people to take things quietly, as the danger of intervention was not great and reminding them not to soil the name of Vera Cruz or give a pretext. The Government was in a difficult situation, he said, and needed the support of all Mexicans during this period. He stated that Mexico would not submit to have a President set up by force, as the people were fighting for the liberty to name their own President.

The Governor ordered cavalry patrols doubled and ordered the police at the first sign of disorder to break up the meeting. All classes are aroused over reports of pending action of the conference to force a President on Mexicans, and seem to be united against such action by the United States.

LANSING HERE A SHORT TIME.

Refuses to Discuss His Conference with Secretary McAdoo.

Secretary of State Lansing made a hurried visit to New York yesterday. He came, according to a report from Washington, to consult with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on the Mexican situation. The conference was not held at the Biltmore Hotel, where Secretary Lansing stopped while here. Secretary Lansing arrived on one of the morning trains from Washington and started back to the capital at 1 P. M.

At the Biltmore Secretary Lansing left instructions that he was not to be disturbed, and attachés of the hotel said he was in his room at 10:30 o'clock. At 12:45 the Secretary entered the hotel alone.

Asked by a reporter if he cared to state the reason for his visit and if it had to do with the Mexican situation, he replied: "I have absolutely nothing to say."

"Did you have a conference with Secretary McAdoo?" he was asked.

Mr. Lansing glanced at his watch. "I am going to Washington at 1 o'clock and haven't time to talk," he said.

SCOTT AT EL PASO TODAY.

To Have a Conference with Villa and Special Agent Carothers.

EL PASO, Aug. 8.—General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, bearing a State Department commission to the Villa faction, is to arrive here at 2:45 P. M. tomorrow.

Conferences of General Scott, George C. Carothers, special agent of the State Department, and General Francisco Villa are to be arranged later in the day.

Pending General Scott's arrival with what are believed to be representations upon the subject of peace based on the plan of the Pan-American conference, the Villa Government has stayed the actual taking over of foreign merchandise at Chihuahua City.

CARDOSO ASKS WARSHIP.

Brazilian Minister to Hurry Here to Report on Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 8.—José Manuel Cardoso de Oliveira, Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who has represented the United States here since the withdrawal of its embassy, cabled the State Department at Washington today, requesting that a warship be provided to take him to Key West, on his way to Washington, where he will confer with the Brazilian Minister to the United States and Secretary Lansing.

He has personally thanked General Gonzales, the Carranza commander, for agreeing to provide him with a special train and an escort for the trip to Vera Cruz on Tuesday.

Private Secretary Parker has asked for permission to transfer the archives and clerical staff to the old embassy building.

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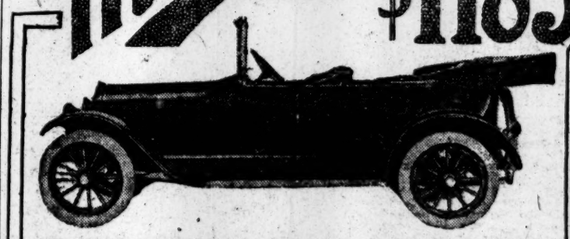

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The time can be measured in days since the myopic prophets among the financial writers of the daily press advised us that the turn in the tide of American business would be marked by the activities of the great manufacturing interests of this country, resulting from the pressing needs of foreign nations at war.

Now, before the sound of their voices has died away, the investing public, impressed by the weight and force of the excellent arguments set forth, ready, able and willing to purchase the securities so strongly recommended, are implored by the same writers to let them alone.

The subject is admittedly somewhat outside the province of the Harriman National Bank, but we feel it a duty to many of our customers to speak this word. Manufacturers and dealers who are enjoying the benefit of war orders, or domestic orders, requiring additional banking facilities, will be welcome here and cared for financially, agreeably to their responsibility and their balances, on modern banking lines.

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Write, phone or drop in at the Rock Island Travel Bureau for interesting literature on Colorado, 1238a Broadway, cor. 31st St., New York, N. Y.; K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A. 'Phones: Madison Sq. 2350, 2351.

RICH BABIES AID POOR ONES.

Campaign to Raise $1,000 Yearly for Diet Kitchen Association.

Sixteen new members were enrolled yesterday in the Babies' Auxiliary of the New York Diet Kitchen Association, and, according to announcement, the campaign for members will be carried on vigorously until there are 1,000 baby members paying annual dues of $1 each. The organization was started in the names of these babies: John Jacob Astor 6th, Cornelius Bliss 3d, Adeline Havemeyer, Christopher Huntington, Elizabeth Jay, Whitney Willard Straight, Henry Hilgard Villard, Hugh M. Wade, Constance Pierpont Zabriskie, and Elizabeth Ziegler.

The new baby members are Ethel Kattrein, Helen M. Lee, Henry V. Poor, Jr., Alice Anita Stevens, Helen Weld Stevens, Weld M. Stevens, Jr., Mary Wehle, Clarinda York, Muriel Gould York, Thyrza Benson Flagg, Joan Florence Guggenheim, Nancy Guggenheim, Harold Van Buren Richards, Stanley T. Sheuell, William H. Woglow, Jr., and Anonymous.

The slogan of the auxiliary is "Babies with Dollars Help Babies without Dollars," and the purpose is to raise $1,000 a year for the employment of a competent trained nurse to visit the milk stations of the city and instruct poor mothers in the care of children. The nurse will also carry her educational work into the homes.

Miss Helen Wade is President of the auxiliary. She has issued an invitation to all babies to become members. Applications should be sent to her at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, the headquarters of the auxiliary.

BOY PREACHES IN TENT.

In Knee Trousers, J. Scott Dawkins, 15, Addresses Great Crowd.

A crowd that packed Tent Evangel in Harlem yesterday heard a sermon from a Philadelphia youth in knee trousers, J. Scott Dawkins. He is 15 years old and frail looking. He said the reason he had begun preaching so young was because he "could not help it." He delivered a long evangelistic sermon.

In the audience were several elderly clergymen and others of mature years, as well as many young people. The preacher spoke with composure and assurance, and quoted long extracts from the Bible at frequent intervals. He showed a familiarity with their meaning which might have been expected from a man who had made a deep study of theology rather than from a youngster.

After the service the Rev. Dr. MacPherson, who has charge of Tent Evangel, told the congregation that Master Dawkins might be called to New York again. He called attention to the fact that Spurgeon began to preach at 17 and Christ at 12 years of age.

BIG CROP PROSPECTS HELPING BUSINESS

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Finds the Country Generally Hopeful of Trade Future.

WAR ALARM IS PASSING

Wheat and Corn Yield Estimated at 10 Per Cent. In Excess of Last Year—Cotton in Good Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Committee on Statistics of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, after a detailed investigation over the whole country, has reported that the feeling of apprehension for the country's prosperity because of possible international complications is giving way to a more hopeful view. This report, which is supplemented by statements of conditions in the important businesses of the country, is in substantial agreement with the summary of conditions in the twelve Federal Reserve districts, issued last week by the Federal Reserve Board.

The report does not say that fear of foreign complications has passed. But the prevalence of good crops all over the country, combined with a slow but healthy improvement in many industries, seems to give ground for the general belief that the business of the country is now in a position to survive any strain that may be put upon it. Nevertheless, according to the report of the committee, of which A. W. Douglas is Chairman, there is general conservatism in buying, and indications are that this will prolong the present dullness at least until the value of the crops is known beyond question.

The weather is reported as the keynote of conditions for the last six weeks. While there has been too much rainfall, yet the advantages are estimated as far exceeding the damage inflicted. Particular stress is laid upon the promise for unusual production of food supplies this year. In the South there is a great increase in the raising of live stock, while larger plantings of corn seem to have offset reduced production of cotton. The oats crop is estimated at 1,400,000,000 bushels, rivaling last year's record crop. Small grains remain normal, and the potato yield is expected to equal last year's.

Biggest of All Wheat Crops.

The wheat acreage is reported far in excess of any previous year—12½ per cent. larger in Winter wheat and 10 per cent. in Spring wheat than last year. While floods have done great damage to lowland fields, the crop is estimated at 948,500,000 bushels—something less than 10 per cent. greater than last year's yield. The large corn crop has been affected in somewhat the same way, but while floods have injured the lowland plantings it is estimated that advantages in the hills will more than offset the loss. Cool weather is thought to have damaged irreparably the corn crop in Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Northern Nebraska, and the Peninsula of Michigan, but the estimate for the country's crop is 10 per cent. above last year's, or about 2,935,000,000 bushels.

The committee's estimate of cotton, like that of the Federal Reserve Board, shows a reduction this year of 5,000,000 bales from last year's record crop of 17,000,000 bales. This is explained as the result of a reduction of 16 per cent. in acreage and 40 per cent. in fertilizers. As a whole the crop is reported in good condition.

A large yield of rice is promised and a slightly increased yield of tobacco. Hay also in most sections is in good condition, although the rains seriously reduced the first cuttings of alfalfa. The fields of hops in New York are above the average, but lack of demand has made prices dull. The peanut crop in Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama is doing well.

The Chamber of Commerce's summary of business conditions says:

"Lumber interests are everywhere very quiet. A general dearth of building outside of the large cities is having a very depressing effect on the sale of all building material.

"The conditions of mining vary sharply as to the thing mined. Copper mines are running full time and new ones are opening up. Zinc and lead mines are exceedingly busy, and the mining of iron ore is improving. Coal mining is everywhere dull, largely because of slack demand from the railroads and the slow business in most manufacturing. Slate mining in Pennsylvania is at low stage because of lack of demand. Silver mining suffers because of low prices of silver, and gold mining is not much better save in a few favored localities.

Gains in Steel Business.

"There is but little business in naval stores because of lack of demand. Phosphate mines of Florida still remain closed, because of the European war. Unfavorable reports come alike from the fisheries of Oregon, Washington, the Gulf, and along the Atlantic Coast.

"Manufacturing varies much, according to the articles made, though in general it is very quiet. The steel and iron business shows distinct improvement, with increasing orders.

"Business of cotton and woolen mills is only fair. Those manufacturers in different sections who have orders for war contracts are exceedingly busy. Furniture business in Michigan, Northern Indiana, and Chicago is alike dull. Paper mills are running only three-quarters time. Cement factories and those making bricks and tile report only fair business. The oil industry, as a whole, is exceedingly dull. There is very little demand for railroad ties."

SULLIVAN FIGHTS RUM.

Ex-Champion's Prohibition Plea Cheered at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion pugilist, delivered a plea for prohibition here tonight. There were 500 persons present, who paid 50 cents each for their seats, and they cheered the old champion heartily.

"I was a boozer for 25 years," he said, "and John Barleycorn it was who knocked me out as a fighter. I quit ten years ago. The only way you can beat 'old John' is to climb out of the ring."

Sullivan said that he had spent the last ten years in traveling, and he asserted that he had found much sentiment for prohibition.

STEFANSSON SEARCH IN ARCTIC CONTINUES

Two Whaling Ships Will Visit Wrangel Island for Him and Companions.

FROZEN IN TWO YEARS AGO

Secretary Thinks His Chief, Who Is a Dead Shot, Can Kill Game Enough for Many Months.

Yesterday was the second anniversary of the freezing in of the Karluk, Vilhjalmur Stefansson's exploring ship, and the end of a year and four months since Stefansson himself was seen last by men who afterward returned to civilization. The survivors of the expedition and the friends of Stefansson are hanging to a slender thread of hope that he may have been rescued or that his rescue may be effected this month, when two whaling ships go to Wrangel Island, north of Siberia, in the hope of finding that he and his companions have reached land there.

One of these ships is the Belvedere, commanded by Olaf Swenson, who on Sept. 7, 1914, reached Wrangel Island on the power boat King and Winge, and rescued sixteen members of the party under Captain Bartlett. Captain Lane of the Polar Bear, another whaler, also will make Wrangel Island some time this month, when ice conditions are most favorable, and will seek the explorer.

Stefansson and five members of his party left Martin Point, on the north coast of Alaska, on March 22, 1914, on an expedition into the unexplored region north of Alaska. On April 7, when the party was at the point known since as Camp Separation, Stefansson sent back his secretary, Burt M. McConnell, and two other members of the party, Crawford and Johansen. He took with him Storkensen and Anderson, two of the hardiest and most experienced men in the party; six of the best dogs, a sled, and a load of more than 900 pounds.

Stefansson expected to return the way he came, or if that appeared unfeasible to go east to Banks Island. McConnell and the others were sent back to have a boat sent to Banks Island if Stefansson and the others did not return to the north coast of the North American continent. On Stefansson's failure to return to the mainland, two whaling Captains were sent to Banks Island, but there was no trace of Stefansson or his party there. The whalers brought back word that the ice had broken up earlier than usual and that Stefansson, if he sought to reach Banks Island, had been prevented by open water.

Supplied with Ammunition.

"I believe that Stefansson's resourcefulness would enable him and his companions to live on the ice for two and a half or three years," said McConnell at his home, 156 West Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday. "The difficulty which he would face in trying to escape from the ice to the mainland or to Wrangel or Banks Island lies in the fact that his sled will carry only food enough to support the party for a short distance. On this account he will have to stay near spots where the hunting is good, unless he eventually finds himself carried by the drift to a point close enough to land to make a dash for it.

"Stefansson had with him 400 rounds of ammunition. He is a dead shot. On one of his previous explorations he supported himself and two companions for a year on the game which he killed with sixty-two cartridges. I have never seen him miss his mark with a rifle.

"There is plenty of game in the country where he now is—seals, polar bears, and foxes. The polar bears live on seal and stay where they are plentiful, and the foxes live on the carcasses left behind by the bears, so that all three are found together. It is not necessary to waste ammunition on foxes, which can be trapped and killed in other ways. Stefansson in all his expeditions has lived largely on game. He started on the present trip in search of game to prevent scurvy in his party.

"If he reaches land in the unexplored region the party may live on the land indefinitely. The 400 rounds of ammunition are enough, I should say, to keep the party in meat for about two years. If they strike a country that contains walruses, they can live a greater time. After the ammunition is spent they would not be at the end of their resources. Stefansson learned from the blonde Eskimos the art of spearing seal. The steel of the sledge runners or the gun barrel could be made into spears. The party had with them an oil stove, in which they could develop heat enough to forge metal. They had matches with them to last for six years. Their fuel would come chiefly from the blubber in the seals and polar bears or walruses.

"The ice crust on which we left Stefansson and his party extended about 800 miles from Wrangel Island, north of Siberia, to Banks Island, north of Alaska. The ice drifts with the ocean current toward the Siberian coast, and might eventually bring Stefansson and his party within striking distance of Wrangel Island. They had with them a canoe which would enable them to cross the open water.

Search by Aeroplane.

"If they do not reach Wrangel Island, the only practicable plan of rescuing them will be that of sending an expedition with aeroplanes at a total cost of about $100,000. At the edge of this ice crust, about 800 miles long, the aeroplane would leave the ship and fly about 175 miles in a northwesterly direction. The aviators could cover a range with their eyes of about five miles on either side of their course, thus searching a strip twenty miles wide on their outgoing and incoming trips each day.

"The Canadian Government, however, is too much engrossed in the war to consider the plan. The Aero Club of America has approved the idea as a feasible one, but all efforts to raise the $100,000 have failed, and there appears to be no prospect now of starting such a relief expedition, although I am firmly convinced that Stefansson is alive and that such an expedition would be certain to locate him and his companions."

UNIONS HOLD OFF MUNITION STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

the newspapers of what we want, and tonight we are assigning territory to our organizers."

Colt Employes Loyal.

What success the labor organizers have had here among the employes of the Colt Company cannot be learned definitely, but it is known that many of the employes, particularly those who have been with the firm a long time, do not look with favor upon any plan that does not include recognition by the union of the bonus system. There are many employes of the Colt Company who have spent practically all of their working lives with the company, and have come to have a friendly feeling for their employers, especially since the bonus or profit-sharing plan has been announced.

The announcement of this policy was made at the first of the month, and it was received with favor by the men. The first 12½ per cent. payment was promised on the profits of May, June, and July of this year, and the men expect to receive their bonus in the very near future.

No estimates of what each man's share in the profits will be have been made, but, because of the number of orders that have been filled at the plant, the hopes of the employes are running high. They are, therefore, in no mood to strike or quarrel with their employers, according to report. The union organizers, however, have been busy among the men with arguments against the profit-sharing system, and some of the younger unmarried men seem to have listened to them. The union's chief argument against the bonus system of the Colt Company is that it is based on uncertain profits and the company has reserved the right to discontinue the profit sharing after the first of the year if it sees fit. The union men say this will be done as soon as the high profits from war orders fall off. The bonus system, they say, is only temporary and uncertain, while a definite advance in wages and a shortening of hours would be a permanent and positive gain.

While the union leaders were discussing their business tonight the officials of the Colt Company did not seem to be worrying. None of them would talk for publication about the possibility of a strike, and most of them displayed only a casual interest in the proceedings at the union meeting.

Johnston will go back to Bridgeport on Monday night and will attend the mass meeting of the 2,000 employes of the Locomobile Company of America, when the employes' committee will report its visit to the managers. The third notice posted last week offered a bonus to the men, but was so worded as to leave an opening for further negotiations if the men rejected the proposal and insisted on an eight-hour day. According to President Johnston and most of the Bridgeport leaders, the company will accede to the demands to be submitted tomorrow. They say, however, that if by any chance the Locomobile Company does stand by its bonus offer as an ultimatum, then the strike will start.

President Johnston reiterated tonight the union's denial of German influence in its affairs, but he admitted that the union leaders were taking advantage of the conditions caused by the war to strengthen their organization and obtain better wages and working hours for the men. If pro-German sentiment is a weapon that can be used, it is said, it will be used, but it will not keep the men from returning to work, in the event of a strike, if the demands of the union are granted.

500,000 SEEK 8-HOUR DAY.

Four Big Railroad Unions May Amalgamate to Fight.

Labor leaders announced yesterday receipt of information to the effect that the four big railroad unions of the country, taking in engineers, conductors, trainmen, and firemen, were contemplating amalgamating for the purpose of obtaining increased wages and an eight-hour day throughout the country.

President Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, had this amalgamation in view, the local leaders said yesterday, when he spoke in Denver a few days ago on the effect of recent attempts by railroad men to improve their condition and said:

"The financial result of the long arbitration of the demands made upon the Western roads for an increase in pay has been a continuous subject of discussion among the disappointed men, and it is more than likely that next year will see a general movement to procure concessions, and that the strike weapon will be used if necssary."

In the four railroad unions concerned there are said to be 500,000 members.

GOMPERS PLEA FOR MINERS.

Appeal to Help Free Colorado Men Goes to 2,000,000 Workers.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had letters sent out yesterday to every branch of every organization affiliated with the Federation, calling on the labor men to help free the miners who were convicted after the Colorado strike. The letter, it was said, would reach 2,000,000 men. In it, after outlining the history of the strike, Mr. Gompers said:

You are familiar with the efforts to destroy the miners' union. A part of this effort were the trials of John R. Lawson, Louis Zancannelli, David Robb, and Ben Richardson. The brutal steps taken in each of the trials to convict these miners were of the same nature.

For the first time in the history of our country an officer of a union has been convicted of murder because of violence which grew out of a strike—convicted even though he was not accused of personal participation in the violence. This is a principle of tremendous importance to the whole labor movement. This injustice must not be allowed to stand, to menace men and women with ability to help their fellows. The members of organized labor of the whole country must support the unions of Colorado. Injury and injustice to them are injury and injustice to all.

Each local union was urged in the letter to take "positive action" in condemning and protesting against the conviction, and in demanding "that the great wrong done against Lawson and his fellow-workers shall be righted."

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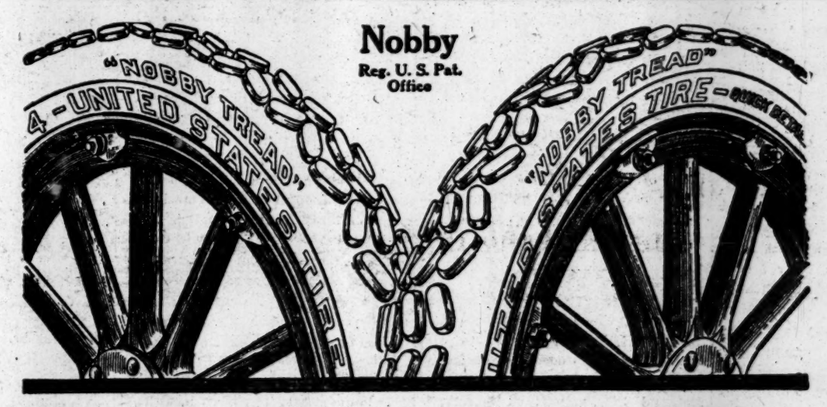

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 9, 1915.

THE NEW BUSINESS OF LENDING.

We have always been a borrowing people. We have sold billions of dollars' worth of our securities abroad. On the London and Paris Exchanges there are American departments where the bonds and shares of our corporations are dealt in as on the New York Stock Exchange. In Amsterdam the latest Wall Street quotations on United States Steel, Rock Island, American Can, Missouri Pacific, and a score of other American issues are displayed on blackboards in the street windows of banking shops. The reason United States Government bonds are not quoted in the financial centres of Europe, as the bonds of nearly all non-European countries are, is that the United States Government itself has not borrowed capital abroad. Only American corporations and American municipalities have placed their share certificates, their bonds, and their short-term notes in Europe. When the war began a year ago New York City had $80,000,000 of temporary I O U paper coming due abroad and thought it very awkward. Tens of thousands of private investors in Europe, especially in France, England, and Holland, have American investments and talk about them more intelligently, often know more about them, indeed, than Americans.

The habits of the American and the European with money are very unlike. The Englishman with a few pounds, the Frenchman with a few francs, the Hollander with a few guilders, thinks straightway of investing his money, whereas an American with a few dollars, if he does not think of spending it first, will probably put it in a bank to draw interest or buy life insurance. The banks and the life insurance companies invest it in securities. Only in the last few years has it been thought feasible or worth the bother in Wall Street to make bonds any smaller than $1,000 pieces, or to make stocks accessible in small quantities to the "odd lot" buyer. The unit of trade on the Stock Exchange is 100 shares.

There is probably no other people in the world with so little investment intelligence in proportion to their capacity to produce and employ capital. Of those who save only a very small relative number themselves invest what they save. They put it in savings banks or trust companies, or into the great insurance reservoirs. As depositors in banks they are primarily interested in the hoarding aspect of saving, hardly at all in its economic aspect. As buyers of life insurance they combine saving and insurance to a degree unknown elsewhere in the world. Thus, in our country, the investment of money directly in securities has been confined mainly to institutions that collect the people's funds and to individuals having large incomes.

In Europe, on the contrary, a majority of those who save invest their money directly for themselves. It is more that way in France than elsewhere. When for political and other reasons it was deemed desirable that French capital should flow into Russia the bankers of France brought out Russian securities and recommended them to the people—bonds and shares of manufacturing and distributing corporations the names of which they had to learn phonetically, doing business in provinces and cities of Russia previously unknown to the French investor. He took the banker's word for it and put his francs into these things of Russian enterprise, and in a few years several billion francs of French capital in that way had been loaned to the northern ally. Today the Germans in Russia can hardly hit a Russian smokestack without touching a French pocketbook.

Now all at once the Governments of Europe want to sell securities to the American investor, who can well afford to buy them, but the difficulties are almost insuperable. They can borrow banking credit, they can pawn American securities, as France has done, or they can sell short-term notes, maturing in a year or two. It would be almost impossible to do in this country what other countries have always done in Europe, namely, to sell, or, as bankers say, "place," a large permanent loan, that is, to sell long-term French and English bonds to American investors. The large investing institutions are in some instances limited by law as to what they may buy. Savings banks could not buy foreign Government bonds. Insurance companies could legally do so, but, in fact, they could not go very heavily into that kind of investment without having to meet a great many interrogations. The individuals who have large incomes are not in the habit of buying foreign securities. And the great saving class, whose self-denial creates the bulk of the new capital available for investment, is hardly accustomed to buy securities at all.

If conditions were reversed a billion francs of American Government bonds could be placed with French investors on the word of their bankers. The thought of placing half that amount of French bonds in this country is staggering. No banker in Wall Street would suppose it could be done. Wall Street's opinion is probably right. Therefore, every inquiry on the part of England, France, Russia, or Germany as to the possibility of selling long-term bonds to the American investor in large quantities has been discouraged. The foreign borrowing continues to take the form of temporary accommodation. We lend credit at the bank, we take short-term securities, which can be hypothecated at the bank, or we lend money on collateral deposited here, but we do not lend fixed capital for long periods at interest. That is to say, all that Europe so far has borrowed here will become due and payable in a short time. She would much rather borrow on ten or twenty years' time.

THE PLATTSBURG CAMPERS.

The encampment of 1,300 civilians at Plattsburg, N. Y., for one month's hard work at soldiering, beginning tomorrow, will be valuable, first of all, for the lesson it teaches to that many men of education and standing in the community. The campers will form a complete regiment, under the command of United States Army officers. For four weeks they will submit to the rigors and discipline of camp life and receive practical instruction in trench digging, tent pitching, marching, signaling, and many other things the common soldier of these days must learn. Men from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States, who occupy conspicuous positions in social, business, and professional life, will sink their individuality in a commendable effort to learn something of modern military science. They will be compelled to work like soldiers work in wartime. There will be no play. They will wear their olive cotton shirts and trousers and eat soldiers' fare from tin plates. When their ordeal is finished, every one of them will be in the way of serving his country well in an hour of peril. The instruction thus begun will not be neglected hereafter; men do not go into this sort of thing heedlessly, and the men of the August contingent of campers at Plattsburg will surely fit themselves to receive officers' commissions if a volunteer army is required in our time.

Of still greater value than the training these men will receive will be the influence of their example. The Summer camps, under army control, for the training of men for the reserve will be largely increased in the future. Each one of these 1,300 men will perform a double service for his country, for, besides fitting himself personally to do his fair share for national defense, he is impressing upon a multitude of young men an example of unselfish patriotism.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AT WORK.

The agreeable announcement is made that the Federal Reserve banks are earning money at a time when it is more than ordinarily difficult to do so. Resources are so ample that there is no such volume of rediscounts as there would be in a more closely working money market. It is even more surprising to find that the best profits are in the least suspected quarters. Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas were not the centres where it might have been anticipated that the best showing would be made. Yet the fact is that there is more rediscounting in those cities than in New York itself. The Eastern banks have run more to investments, which are more abundant here than in the South. But the Southern banks are rediscounting more freely, no doubt in connection with the "movement" of the cotton crop into the warehouses to await movement out when the price suits the owners. Thus it happens that one-fourth of all the country's rediscount business was done in Richmond and one-fifth in Atlanta. The rates on the rediscounts have been hardly half of what the Southern banks have been accustomed to pay.

So both sides have profited by the arrangement and the utility of the Federal Reserve system is far toward demonstration, even though present conditions are not normal. The lower rates to the banks ought to mean lower rates to their customers, who can no longer be pacified for high rates to them on a disingenuous plea of high rates paid by the banks, for the posting of the reasonable rates charged by the Federal Reserve system throughout the country embarrasses any banker disposed to charge his customers more than credit is worth. There now is a standard for money such as never before was available in the United States, and somewhat approximating the standards of leading banks in other countries.

BUDGETS.

The report to the Constitutional Convention regarding the necessity of a State budget has bearings also upon the same need for a Federal budget. In fact it was because of the experience of Chairman STIMSON as Secretary of War that he made the report of that character. He knew that for years the United States spent upon its army more than half of what Germany spent, and yet he was ashamed of the comparison of results. On the other hand "our expenditure, "from the lack of the proper work-"ing machinery between the Execu-"tive and Congress which a budget "system would supply, has largely "been wasted upon the unnecessary "army post in the districts of influ-"ential Congressmen."

That is only half the story. The navy yards absorb funds which might supply dreadnoughts. The river and harbor and public building bills are known as "pork barrels." These are the sources in which Congressmen show their efficiency and their attachment to their constituents by combining to extract from the Treasury funds for proposals which could not win on their merits. Throughout the orgy of expense from public funds for private politicians' benefit there is no trace of responsibility. The case is even worse for the protection of the United States Treasury than for the protection of New York funds, for the President lacks the power of our Governor to veto individual jobs.

It is a generation since BRYCE called attention to this defect in the organization of our finances. President TAFT rediscovered the opportunity for a genuine financial reform, but did not succeed in firmly establishing it. The Democrats have an excellent opportunity to steal Republican thunder, and the better the Republican the more welcome he will make the Democrats to follow in the steps of the reform which it is practically assured New York will adopt. The Democrats face a somewhat troubled financial outlook. At such a time it is especially opportune to remind the responsible statesmen that "a penny saved is tuppence earned."

CALIFORNIA'S ALIEN LAND LAW.

It is customary to assign hard legal jobs to Philadelphia lawyers, but now there is reason to put California lawyers in the same distinguished class. The difference between California and Japan is far from settled, and last week there was danger of a head-on collision. Under the California statute only those eligible to citizenship can hold land, and suit was brought against a Japanese who held a mortgage. The defendants pleaded that foreclosure of the mortgage would give title to the land, and that was forbidden to the Japanese plaintiff, therefore he could not hold a mortgage.

If the contention had prevailed, there might have been work for Uncle Sam when he is somewhat preoccupied. But the lawyers on the other side found a way out. It was argued that the mortgage was merely incidental to a business transaction, being collateral for a loan. There is no law against a Japanese engaging in business in California, and he is expressly allowed that privilege by treaty. Accordingly the court took the view of the plaintiff's lawyer that a Japanese can hold a mortgage in California, although the statute forbidding him to hold farm land is constitutional. As the case seems to stand, the Japanese is left holding a mortgage which perhaps he could not foreclose. Or perhaps the California lawyers would find a way for him to foreclose through an assignee, or to foreclose himself and forthwith sell the property taken.

PAN-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

It must be admitted that there is no clear indication as yet that the conference of Latin-American diplomats and representatives of the United States Government will lead to a satisfactory solution of the Mexican problem. But it would be rash to draw conclusions from the unofficial reports of the proceedings. Co-operative action to induce the various revolutionary chiefs to come to terms, lay aside their personal ambitions, and agree upon a reasonable plan of pacification is already assured. Each of the South and Central American States, however, will act separately in the matter, making the identical appeal the United States Government will make. If this plan succeeds, a Provisional Government competent to restore order in Mexico may soon be formed and financed. If it fails, the Administration will not lose the credit of having made a fair attempt, in co-operation with other American States, of having given proof of its sincere desire for Pan-American union, based, not on common political ties but on mutual sympathy and understanding. Our neighbors in the southern half of the Western Continent cannot fail to be impressed by the earnest desire of our Government to act in co-operation with them in promoting the welfare of all America. It is well that they should understand that the President's action in this matter has the cordial approval of the people of the United States.

The intimation in some of the Washington dispatches that the Latin-American envoys might not be disposed to lend their approval to armed intervention in Mexico is quite apart from the subject. If a military invasion of Mexico were in view, the co-operation of other countries would not be asked for or desired. Obviously, armed intervention has no place in the present discussions. The chief obstacle to the success of the conference seems to be the persistent obstinacy of CARRANZA. He claims rulership of all Mexico and demands recognition. A few weeks ago it seemed likely that he might be officially recognized, but recent events have shown that, so far from possessing the support of 90 per cent. of the Mexican people, he is as weak as ever and his pretensions lack justification.

It is the desire of President WILSON to aid the establishment of a sound Government in Mexico which will fitly represent the principles of the revolution. CARRANZA's present opponents have avowedly fought for those principles as bravely as his own soldiers, and, as it seems, as effectively. How sincere any one of the military leaders may be in his devotion to principles of any kind is another question. But the turmoil has lasted too long, the country has been desolated, and the honestly acquired property of many foreigners, Europeans as well as Americans, has either been destroyed or imperiled. Innocent noncombatants have been slaughtered. The time has come to stop the useless warfare, and the duty the United States Government has to perform in Mexico is clearly understood. That it may be performed peacefully, with the sympathetic co-operation of the other American nations, is undoubtedly the earnest desire of the President and a large majority of the people of this country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Psychologists Could Help a Lot.

In an article on "The Automobile and Its Driver," The New York Medical Record calls well-deserved attention to the fact that in formulating the laws, municipal and State, by which an attempt is made to minimize the dangers incidental to the common use of motor vehicles there has been nowhere any demand upon science for the help it could easily, and would gladly, give, in determining who is and who is not competent to do the work that falls upon every chauffeur.

From such rough tests as we apply to those who drive automobiles for hire, a little something can, indeed, be learned in regard to their probable conduct in some emergencies, and the professionals do have to show a moderate understanding of the machines they operate. The amateur, the private owner, though at least as likely as the others to be ignorant or reckless, is required to show only one qualification—the ability to pay a license fee. Both classes should obviously be subjected to the same examinations, but those now in vogue are not enough.

Of this or that driver one often hears that he has been "unlucky"—that though he is a careful man and experienced, he has had a number of more or less serious "accidents." As a rule, such men always will be unlucky and their accidents will continue indefinitely, and the reason is that, for the purpose of driving an automobile, they are hopelessly "defective." In other words, their response to the demands for quick action of the sort so often arising for the automobile driver are and will remain imperfect. Either what the psychologists call the "time reaction" is slow or it is inaccurate.

Every such driver is a danger to himself, to those who ride with him, and most of all to those whom he meets on the road. There are well-known and simple laboratory tests by which his peculiarity could be revealed, but nobody, or at least nobody in authority, has yet thought of applying them to the candidates for automobile licenses.

Teutonic Roses in France.

There is a double interest in the news that one of the Paris papers wants the French horticulturists — we would call them nurserymen—to give French names to all the roses they sell, including not a few now well known and popular varieties that were produced by the skill of German hybridizers.

In the first place the making of this queer request shows that the French, or some of them, at any rate, have time and inclination to consider very small and unimportant subjects. In the next place, the dispatch conveying the Paris paper's desire says that the heading over its request is "Unboche Our Roses," from which, by fairly trustworthy implication, we gather that there has been invented a new French verb, presumably "débocher."

How the Academicians will survive the addition of such a barbarous vocable as that to the language they love and guard so well it is hard to imagine. For them it will form another horror of war, but so useful will the word probably be, so adroitly and effectively does it satisfy in a second linguistic domain the need that makes Frenchmen call Germans "les boches," that efforts to suppress it will in all probability be without result.

But while the word, dreadful as it is, will have utility and fill a long-felt want, never so much felt as now, it seems hardly befitting a magnanimous people to take the German names from roses admittedly of German production. That they were "created" by crossing French roses does not make them any less Teutonic, under the common law of horticulture, and while there might be present excuse—a poor one—for banishing those particular roses from French gardens, there is none at all for keeping them there under new and false French names.

Threatening Trade Disturbance.

If Englishwomen in great numbers join the War Economy League which certain titled ladies have formed—and if really many of them carry out its pledge to cut off all except strictly necessary personal expenditures—they are likely soon to discover that saving has two sides and that unwonted fullness of one pocket usually means unwonted emptiness of another or several others.

And opinions differ so widely as to what is and is not "necessary." In discussing it invariably there arises the question, Necessary for what? Merely to keep alive and to avoid arrest for insufficient covering—that is one thing, but to make life endurable is quite another, and whether a particular thing is a luxury or essential to decent existence depends a good deal on birth, training, and established habit. Unless the great ladies and their followers in the Economy League are wise and careful in their economizing, their fine intention may have the effect of increasing the financial disequilibrations already produced by the great war.

And anyhow, economy, though indubitably a virtue, is a drab and rather grimy one, with a fatal tendency, if not watched, of transmuting itself into meanness. The spendthrift may and usually does have qualities likable, if not admirable or commendable, but the miser is without a redeeming trait, and his satisfactions are the lowest that humanity has invented or imagined.

OUR IDEALS REFLECTED.

Comments of Latin America on the Meaning of July the Fourth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take the liberty of inclosing herewith a translation of three articles which appeared in three Rio de Janeiro papers on July 4. It seems to me that notices so appreciative and complimentary to our country should have some circulation in the United States.

J. R. BROWN, Jr.

Rio de Janeiro, July 6, 1915.

From Jornal do Commercio of Rio de Janeiro.

The United States celebrate today the grand date of the declaration of their independence, which was the starting point for the political emancipation of all of the colonies of the New World.

Today, as yesterday, the powerful Republic is our model and our guide. The entire continent has grown, guided by the same ideal of liberty, peace, and progress which has made the grandeur, the fortune, and the prestige of our eldest sister. The pan-American sentiment, always reaffirming itself eloquently whenever the beautiful destiny of this part of the world is in danger, has created a new and strong policy whose fundamentals are based on the identity of the historical formation of these young countries and on the perfect similarity of their aspirations.

Brazil early comprehended the value and the significance of this close and cordial approximation. Our diplomatic policy has never changed in this respect. The tradition left by the great men of the empire was followed in a definite mode by Joaquim Nabuco, who conquered for us in that great country a situation of such a privileged sort that our work now is only that of maintaining this tie of affection and confidence.

Brazilians consider, and with reason, the Fourth of July their date also, and sincerely associate with the North Americans in their celebration.

To the North American colony resident here we leave in these lines the expression of our compliments for the patriotic date which the United States celebrate today.

From O Paiz of Rio de Janeiro.

The United States of North America commemorate today the anniversary of their independence.

Country of Washington, Monroe, Lincoln, Cleveland, Edison, and Roosevelt, the great North American nation from which have come the most striking manifestations of the human genius compels for itself the consideration, the respect, and the veneration of the rest of the world by its progress, science, richness, and strength.

Brilliant light which illuminates and guides the American continent, powerful and cultured nation on which in the present grave moment conflagrated Europe fixes her anxious eyes, the great country of North America is without doubt the balance on which the desired peace and the future interests of the entire world are being weighed.

In the person of their Ambassador in this capital, Edwin Morgan, we greet with enthusiasm the United States on the glorious date whose anniversary occurs today.

From Correio da Manha of Rio de Janeiro.

Today is the anniversary of the independence of the United States of North America.

A country closely joined to Brazil by strong ties of friendship and commerce, the country of Washington is the most brilliant example of what the energy and wisdom of a people who know how to love their country well can do. The history of North America is a rare and most noble example which should be followed by us in this part of the South American continent.

To the diplomatic representative of the United States in Brazil and to the industrious and respected North American colony living here we present our homage on this glorious date.

In Yellowstone Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel it my duty to warn any ladies contemplating traveling this Summer through Yellowstone Park by the hotel and stage route to be prepared to "rough it" with a vengeance—that is, if only two or three are in the party. Notwithstanding that the hotels charge $5 a day, they regularly put my sister and myself in a room with two or three strange women, said room for four or five containing one window, one washstand, two chairs, and two beds.

A VICTIM.

Yellowstone Park, Aug. 6, 1915.

POLAND, 1683—1915.

Thy valor, Poland, stemmed the tide of fate
Onrushing from the East in olden days,
When proud Vienna saw, with dread amaze,
Vast Turkish hosts before her walls, elate
In victor pride, inflamed with zealot hate!
Then Sobieski did thy banner raise
Triumphant, bore it through the battle blaze,
And saved from Crescent rule the Christian State!

And what was thy reward, O Land of Woe?
'Twas thine to see thy kingdom torn and rent,
And all a proud and vanquished people know
Whose necks beneath a conqueror's yoke are bent!
Yet thou hast kept through all thy centuried night
An altar flaming clear with Freedom's light!

And now again the tide of war has swept
In mightiest wave the world has ever known
Across thy plains by battle scarred, and prone
A nation lies! War's fury that long slept,
To greater madness waked! The bounds it kept
In older times are swept away, and strown
Thy fields are with thy dead, while moan
Of dying men shows where War's cohorts stept!

And Warsaw fair, where slow the Vistula flows,
Where Kosciusko fell in Freedom's cause,
Now once again a conqueror's presence knows
While issue vast that all the world now awes
Hangs trembling in the balance stern of Fate
Whose dread decree all nations now await!

E. T. SUDDUTH.

THE BRIDGE CONTROVERSY.

A Letter from Commissioner Kracke on Rapid Transit Delays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call your attention to a few matters of record which have a bearing upon the situation discussed by you in your editorial entitled "Rapid Transit Delays." I do not think your editorial is quite fair to the Department of Bridges, and for that reason take the liberty of writing you.

Referring to the Centre Street subway, you state: "There is a quarrel over who shall pay the interest, and the interest runs while the trains do not." With every desire to be as courteous as possible, let me say that there is no quarrel over who shall pay the interest for the connection from the Municipal Building to the Brooklyn Bridge, which is not under operation and is evidently the point of your editorial comment. This connection was constructed by the Department of Bridges under Chapter 90 of the Laws of 1907. I have been formally advised by the Corporation Counsel that the connection is not a part of the dual subway system and was not included in those agreements. Under the law by which the connection was constructed the Commissioner of Bridges is expressly prohibited from making any contract for operation with any corporation unless said contract shall provide that the corporation with which the contract shall be made "shall annually pay to the city for the use of the extension, structure, or other property provided by the city an annual rental of not less than the original amount of the interest payable by the city upon its bonds issued to provide the cost thereof, and in addition thereto an amount not less than 1 per centum upon such cost."

On July 27, 1914, being extremely anxious to safeguard the city in connection with this matter, I submitted the question to Corporation Counsel Polk. On Nov. 28, 1914, I was advised that under the law I must charge a rental for the use of this connection, and was further advised that the amount of the rental was not subject to discussion, but was specifically stipulated. I have no reason to believe that the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company disagree with me in my interpretation of the law relating to this connection; as a matter of fact, I am informally led to believe that they concede I can take no other position than the one I have taken. They, on their part, have never expressed a willingness to pay the rental demanded by the statute.

With every desire upon my part to facilitate the efficiency of the transit accommodations afforded to the people of this city, I fail to see how I can be expected to secure operation for a line so constructed that only one company can operate it, when that company makes no move to meet the provision of the law upon which operation must be contingent.

In view of these facts, I do not think it fair to describe this situation as a quarrel over who shall pay the interest. It might be deemed wise to amend the law so as to facilitate operation. I am not prepared at this time to say what my views upon this would be, but I am quite unwilling not to have it clearly understood that my action is limited entirely by the law as it now stands.

Without going at all into the merits of the questions raised by the attitude of the traction companies at the Williamsburg Bridge, allow me to say that this department seems to a certain extent to have forestalled your advice that the difference of opinion be referred to disinterested parties, for in advance of the printing of this editorial statement I had referred the entire negotiations to the Board of Estimate for reference to the Transit Committee. I trust that this will be entirely satisfactory to you, as that reference will lay the matter before the committee primarily responsible in so far as the Board of Estimate is responsible for the dual contracts, and I note that you say in closing "that there is more need of the civic statesmanship shown in the dual contracts than a vigilance in bill collecting."

Much as I dislike to make any statement which might seem provocative, and keenly as I realize the fairness and temperateness with which you treat city affairs, I feel that I must say that "vigilance in bill collecting" illy and inaptly expresses the attitude of a city official who, as a matter of duty, insists upon certain questions of principle which are regarded by the administration as a whole as of vital necessity to the city.

F. J. H. KRACKE,
Commissioner of Bridges.

New York, July 29, 1915.

Mr. Brandeis on Woman Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not only the people of New York but millions throughout the country are anxiously watching the campaign in your State for equal suffrage.

Experience has shown that the American ideal of democracy and social justice requires for its fulfillment that women be granted the suffrage. My own experience in various movements with which I have been connected, and which I have tried to solve in some small way, economic and political problems that presented themselves from time to time converted me. As years have passed I have become more and more impressed with the difficulty and complexity of those problems and also with the power of society to solve them; but I am convinced that for their solution we must look to the many, not to the few. We need all the people, women as well as the men. In the democracy which is to solve these problems we must have not a part of society, but the whole.

The insight which women have shown into problems that men did not and perhaps could not understand has convinced me not only that women should have the ballot but that society demands that they exercise the right.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

Boston, Aug. 6, 1915.

A Ford Highway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Ford has revolutionized the automobile industry of the world. He has made it possible for the farmer, the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the rich and the poor, to own and enjoy the profits and pleasures of the motor vehicle. Is it not now in his province to go a step further and revolutionize the building of highways and good roads throughout the country, and to become the nation's greatest benefactor?

The Forrest Highway and others are all products of public spirited citizens, conceived for the upbuilding of the country, but incidentally promoting the necessity and demand for automobiles, particularly Ford automobiles. Would it not, therefore, be entirely fitting and quite appropriate if the Ford Motor Company could devise a way to participate in these great highway movements, to utilize their concentrated millions to a greater advantage to all owners of Ford automobiles? Why not a Ford Highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific? A Ford Highway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and a Forrest Highway from Rome, Ga., to Birmingham, Ala.?

H. A. WHEELING, Secretary,
Forrest Highway Association.

Rome, Ga., July 29, 1915.

A Broken-Hearted Dog.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Dog Lover" knows but little of dogs if he thinks they discriminate between the sexes in their affection. In answer to his skeptical query I will tell of a terrier belonging to a family, one member of which was a confirmed invalid. The dog spent much of his time with her lying beside her on the floor or on the foot of the bed. When she died he lay outside her closed door for a fortnight and would not stir from it. He cried pitifully, so the sorrowing sister told me, and at the end of the two weeks died of no discoverable ailment. Undoubtedly he died of grief.

M. L. H.

Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1915.

A Word on Noise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a "word" would have any effect on the hideous noise caused by the newsboys, as George Andrews suggests, I beg him to speak the word. Again and again I have tried to live in New York City, but the raucous voices of the newsboys, (generally full-grown men of foreign birth,) calling extras have driven me always back to Jersey.

A. V. G.

Summit, N. J., July 13, 1915.

THE STRANGE CHILD HEART OF GERMANY.

A People Unused to the Bitterness of World Discipline, Proud, Yearning, Naive, Now Racked and Torn by Vindictive Passions.

By J. GEORGE FREDERICK.

New York, Aug. 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask we pause for a few minutes to peer into the inner chambers of the German heart, so that we may perhaps have light on what seems incomprehensible?

Yesterday a German of the highest representative type—with whom for months I have debated the issues of the war—despondently refused my week-end invitation and said with tears in his eyes that his dearest friend in Germany had recently fallen in battle, and his father was losing his mind over the war. He produced a letter written in Germany maintaining with almost fanatical insistence that Germany was an instrument in the hands of God, a "child of the infinite" for the salvation of the world. Like a deep religion he devoutly believed it, with the trusting faith of a child.

For the first time since the start of the war there flashed upon me a vision of the inner chambers of the German heart, the true composition of that world marvel of temperament which has confused us with a contradictory mixture of value and inhuman menace. I saw that its ideas came from those to whose authority it was obedient. I saw that the German heart was essentially a child heart; was stormed in soul with the swift and vindictive passions of childhood; now bubbling with friendliness, now rent with hatred. I divined in this German child heart an utter innocence of understanding of aught save the passions that racked him; whose argument was invective not logic, yet who, for all that, was yearning behind that bitter mask to be enfolded in the comforting arms of a friendly, forgiving world. High-strung and proud beyond words, he was like a child who, half in innocence, has committed an atrocity; unable to bring himself to see or admit it or ask pardon for it, but cruelly torn in heart that he is made to suffer punishment and isolation for deeds whose significance he does not realize.

The German heart, it seems to me, in one sense, is being subjected to an unnatural and unfair strain, as of a child being compelled to meet the stern standards and judgments devised for adults—and this time adults not its own parents and masters in Germany, but strange new adults of the whole world. Precocious, imperious, self-conscious, and self-centred as any child inevitably is, it is spiritually a crime that Germany in these, her own hours of spiritual childhood, scars her body so badly because her juvenile incorrigibility must at last force upon her the elder parental discipline of the word's adult standards.

But oh, that there had been some magic of pedagogy which might have kept her from the last resource of the international ferrule! Oh, that there had been more parental wisdom for the bending of the young nation to a gentler humanity! Germany, I protest, is naught but a child in every aspect of her history and character. As the youngest of the modern civilized family she has been the most admired, the most precociously efficient; but at heart her years determined her soul-quality—she cannot yet project herself into other souls. Like the child she is, her own feelings, her own desires absolutely dominate her so that she cannot even see or sense anything else. This is the very essence of childhood—it is unsocialized. We ourselves in America are but striplings, perhaps only partially emerged from the same childhood. This war, perhaps, is the natal day of our own manhood, in its realizing projections of ourselves into the old world's miseries.

I beg that the German actions and words be henceforth viewed in this light (at worst) of willful childhood; that her folklore, her naivete, her delightful holiday customs, and domesticity be remembered as signs of her innately juvenile heart, and that we understand even that her militarism is at worst a crude boyish strutting in armor, without the deeply sinister adult responsibility which similar actions on the part of older nations might imply. It is the grave—but do not let us say the vengeful—duty of the adult civilized world to teach and hold the child to high standards. But may we also remember the greater responsibilities of adulthood and not forget to love in the midst of our mutual pain.

J. GEORGE FREDERICK.

EDUCATION AWRY.

A Criticism of Its Values, Standards, and Modern Tendencies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

College entrance requirements appear to be drifting into an exaggerated importance. The movement for uniform and higher standards of admission to college has been greatly serviceable, but as is commonly true in the case of needed reforms, it seems likely to go too far. The object of prescribed entrance requirements is merely to fit students to take profitably the courses of study which are offered by the college. But at present the prescribed preparatory courses are controlled in their method and issue by the necessity of getting the student safely into college. The result is a species of cram and superficiality. The subjects are not taught with the old-time care and thoroughness; the student is rushed through the course. For example, Caesar, Cicero, and Virgil are required in Latin. The student all too frequently comes up with his certificate covering the prescribed books and orations, but with deficient knowledge of the Latin forms and syntax. The English literature courses are so much easier to teach than the drill courses in practical English composition that the student can tell you about the plays of Shakespeare or the Speech on Conciliation, but is uncertain in the use of the language himself.

In view of the very small percentage of high school students who pass into the college course, the domination of the high school course by the college appears to be unwarranted; certainly the emphasis upon college preparation is too heavy. The science subjects upon which Herbert Spencer and Huxley years ago insisted as imparting all the discipline of the older subjects, with high practical values in addition, have not really yielded in experience the results which we were expecting from them. It may be granted, furthermore, that the older subjects continue, in a measure at least, to yield valuable results in mental training. Possibly no better apparatus for the development of accuracy and the rational faculty has been found than the Latin syntax. On the other hand, it appears absurd on the face of the matter that the enormous multiplication of the subjects of human interest and the activities of human life should be well nigh unrepresented in the only courses of study to which 95 per cent. of the school population are wholly confined.

The movement in favor of a citizen soldiery I cannot bring myself heartily to approve. I hope I am not an extreme pacifist. We must adjust ourselves to the actual world situation. It is unsafe to settle national policies upon the dreams of idealists. Accordingly, we shall continue to need a national army to do police duty, but the size of that army ought to be severely restricted to the actual national necessity. We want no half dozen soldiers riding the back of the producer. We want no superciliousness and arrogance of the soldier toward the civilian, no more of the glamour of the military career and the tawdry magnificence of gold braid and the dress parade. And so, while meeting with prudence and sanity the real needs of the country, (Japanese and German invasions are the absurdest of jingo dreams,) we do not require military discipline in our high schools. I should say that we ought to reverse our present policy of educating our boys in the war spirit, which with sedulous care we cultivate in all the lower stages of the education process. With its sham instruments of drum, toy pistol, and tin sword we infuse it as a dominating influence in the boy's play. With its formal, mechanical, and coercive discipline we enthrone it too commonly, as I venture to think, in the youth's education. Unless this habit is changed, the successive generations will continue to think first of the arbitrament of the sword.

WILLIAM LOUIS POTEAT,
President Wake Forest College.

Wake Forest, N. C., Aug. 4.

High Heels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a man's folly and there is a woman's folly. The latter seems to name for its specialty the courting of trouble in pursuit of an object in itself laudable. For example, a journalist in a recent article relating her experiences on the firing line in Flanders in pursuit of news, tells us that she was forced to walk many miles over rough, miry roads on account of the breaking down of her automobile, and that this walking became an ever-increasing torture because she was wearing high-heeled shoes.

Why, in common sense, do not women dress the part they play? If they know that high-heeled shoes are unnatural and impractical on a military highway in wartime, why can't they realize that the difference is one of degree only in everyday life? Add to this the fact that such shoes are hideously inartistic and unhygienic, throwing the spinal column out of line and destroying all grace of carriage, and the case against them would seem to be convincing. But no! The vogue of French heels is even on the increase. The shopgirl who stands all day wears them; the nursemaid who trundles the baby wears them, and even my laundress wears them as she stands at the tubs. Why condemn the "lily-footed Chinese" for binding her toes if we also deform our feet and by so much decrease our usefulness? Greek women knew naught of high heels, and it would seem reasonably safe to follow their rules for beauty and freedom of motion.

LOW HEELS.

New York, Aug. 6, 1915.

ON ENGLISH DECADENCE.

Poor of London Like the Poor Elsewhere, Only More Petted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few years ago, while residing in the neighborhood of Gramercy Park, New York, I watched a number of old women who, early each morning, shuffled their miserable way along the railing guarding the park, now and then raising the covers of the garbage pails ranged along the sidewalk, and helping themselves to the contents.

Had this disgusting and pathetic spectacle occurred in London or Liverpool and been witnessed by a certain type of American writer it might have been deemed good material for an article denouncing the callousness of the upper classes of England, and enlarging upon the unspeakable wretchedness of the poor of that land. Such incidents, however, to one who has studied the matter, are no more typical of general conditions in this country than are the child labor scandals of the South, or than the illiteracy of the mountaineers of Tennessee and Kentucky is representative of the percentage of uneducated working people of America.

One is moved to amazement at the utterances of Mrs. Atherton during an interview published in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES on Sunday, July 25. The England which she describes may have been that of a century ago—even this is doubtful; but it is most assuredly not of the present generation. I have lived and worked among the poor of England and of America for many years, and it seems to me that there is little difference between them, except that in this country the working people are daily educated in the belief that they are superior to and more prosperous than those of any other country in the world, while those of England are continually pitied and petted. To judge the working people of a nation by those of the slums in a great city is to do grave injustice to a government and its people. There are probably more foreigners in London than in New York—immigration, in times of peace, being less restricted in the former than in the latter city—so that London slums are recruited from the derelicts of the whole world. Abject poverty is usually the aftermath of drunkenness and shiftlessness wherever found.

I should like to know by whose authority Mrs. Atherton makes her statement concerning the coercion of the English working man in war time and of his willingness to be conquered by Germany. From a less distinguished woman this would be laughable. It is true that the Briton needs to visit other countries before he is able to appreciate his own, but does not Mrs. Atherton know that even more than his ale the Englishman values his liberty of speech, and that not for the wealth of the Indies would he barter the right in time of peace to contradict his employer in a political meeting; which right, by the way, I have seen him exercise. Not for a moment does the English working man suppose that he would retain this liberty with a victorious German as his master.

As to the caste system, it is not peculiar to England, but exists in every country, in a cheapened form even in the United States. Nowhere in the world is a greater sense of responsibility felt toward dependents than in Great Britain, albeit charity is not advertised there as it is in America. The Englishman respects his employer, but he also respects himself, and in turn exacts a consideration from those in authority which is not always to be obtained even in this country.

The accusation of the decadence of the English—too evidently made in Germany—is not a new one. It has been well answered by the three million British volunteers recruited from all ranks of society, some of whom are fighting in Flanders, others in Egypt, Africa, Serbia, the Dardanelles, in India, or watching in the North Sea, in imminent peril of the deadly submarine—to say nothing of those who carry on the commerce of the nation "heroically but without heroics."

B. PETERS.

Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 6, 1915.

Two Faithful Goats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a constant reader of your letters from the people and have noticed the letters from dog lovers. I cannot think of a time in my life where the affection of a dumb animal was more clearly exemplified than in an experience with two ordinary goats which have been around my stable for some time. Last Sunday I called at the stable and in making my visit to the horse floor I became faint and fell to the floor, where I lay for at least five minutes, when I was revived by the two goats, Reilly and Minnie, licking my face. I sat up thinking no one was around, when I saw two of my men looking at me. When I asked them why they allowed me to lie on the floor I was told that Reilly, the goat with the long horns, held them off and stood over me like a sentinel. In this instance the goats displayed more knowledge than the men.

THOMAS MALLEN.

New York, Aug. 5, 1915.

Owning a Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is much talk these days of patriotism and love of our flag, but few people possess an American flag that can be hung out on national holidays and on other important occasions. A flag can be purchased for a very nominal sum. Why not own one?

H. L. M.

New York, Aug. 2, 1915.

HOPES TO DEVELOP AMERICAN DRAMA

Augustus Thomas Suggests the Amateur Writers Work in Sectional Groups.

MENTORS TO DIRECT THEM

Playwright Says War Has Paralyzed Foreign Stage—An Opportunity for Novices.

Augustus Thomas, who has been made artistic director of the company formed to carry on the work of Charles Frohman, is interested in the development of the American drama. One of the first American dramatists, he is just now more deeply interested than ever because his new position has made it incumbent upon him to get plays of merit, and the dearth of available material, because of the war, has quite naturally turned the producers' attention to home sources.

Mr. Thomas yesterday told of a plan which he thought would have a far-reaching effect on the dramatic output of this country.

"Since last August playwriting has been extinguished in seven nations," said Mr. Thomas. "The theatres of six countries are closed. Previous to last August 60 per cent. of the dramas, comedies and operettas shown on the American stage came from Europe and England. America, which has always made the greatest demand of all countries for theatre entertainment, must hereafter produce its own supply. Playwriting is paralyzed throughout Europe for five or ten years to come. Except the plays we have from Maugham, Barrie, Pinero, Besler, Chambers and Morton, no plays will even come out of England for years to come.

"But in this fact is the American playwright's golden opportunity. Not since the night the first theatre in America threw open its doors have the writers of American comedies, satires, farces and musical operettas been yielded such an absolutely clear field. A nation of 80,000,000 must hereafter look exclusively to its own writers for its theatre entertainment. As the art directing head of the huge Frohman institution, I am forced to realize that for many years to come there is an end to the practice of managers seeking plays abroad. This, therefore, enforces the policy of hastening the development of home products.

Stimulus for Americans.

"The total paralysis of playwriting in Europe is one reason behind my plan for stimulating American playwriting, but it is only one reason," Mr. Thomas continued.

"I have long held and frequently expressed the opinion that the potential dramatist is first a newspaper man, because the newspaper man has that indispensable training, not elsewhere found, in dialogue, in character study, and has the flare for the dramatic. I believe that the future of the American drama has its finest promise in such products as shall come directly from the soil; such stories as shall be indigenous to the communities which they express. Our country is so large that we may never produce what may be definitely called 'The Great American Play,' but the great sections are so distinctive and individual that many great sectional plays will be evolved.

"The material for these plays now lies in the minds and may be on the tables of many ambitious young men in the local rooms of the newspapers, and if a method however imperfect can be devised for calling this material into 'shape' the theatre and the nation will be the gainers.

"Allow me to illustrate my theory by example. During the last Winter, after lecturing before Professor Baker's class in drama at Harvard, I made a second visit to the university for the purpose of working in collaboration with the students. We proceeded on the assumption that a definite order had been received from a manager for a play. Then the class addressed itself to the task; decided upon the actor or actress for whom the play was to be written; started with either a suggestion or an idea and built a working scenario leading from that idea.

"The experiment was successful, and in two morning sessions of three hours each, Professor Baker's class of thirty-five produced what can be recorded as an excellent story for a play.

"The story was left in the custody of the class, which was to appoint a small committee for its amplification into a proper play.

Experiments at Harvard.

"The reported result of the experiment was so heartily received by the Society of American Dramatists that the society voted to try similar experiments among its own members, and for several consecutive Saturday nights during the season those members met and worked after the same fashion, first under my leadership and then under others. In this work two stories were evolved and given to committees for their development into plays.

"These dramatist pot-boilers have not yet made their appearance and the committees of dramatists appointed to work upon them were not always in agreement, but something more valuable than the production of the pot-boilers resulted from the collaboration. Some members of the committee decided to work on their own account on the stories presented; others began to work in pairs, which is perhaps the most satisfactory allotment for collaboration, but the whole society was energized by the idea, and its various members went to work with renewed vigor.

"The success of the experiment at Harvard and in the Dramatists' Society, and especially the practicability of work in that manner, indicate that if in centres of the great sections, let us say, Philadelphia, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Paul, Chicago, New Orleans, Boston, St. Louis, Detroit, and other cities, a sufficient number of newspaper men could be found to form a little working coterie to which company I or others might come who are familiar with the work; such a company of writers could successfully collaborate upon a play. I do not think that this play would necessarily be great or even successful, but I do believe that after it was produced the men who had been instructed by its production would employ the same methods to make plays of their own subjects about which they no doubt feel deeply and are thoroughly informed."

Miss Penniman to Wed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug 9.—The Morning Post announces the engagement of Major S. Hutchins, son of the late Samuel Newburgh Hutchins of Bantry, Cork, and Miss Effita Penniman, only daughter of Mrs. Eddy of Holme Priory, Wareham, Dorset, and New York.

Miss F. M. Clausen to Wed.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 8.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Frances Marie Clausen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. A. Clausen of Brookline, Mass., and Joseph S. Ely of 208 Walnut Street, Montclair. Mr. Ely is a graduate of Williams, class of 1910.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LAPLAND, (Liverpool.)—F. Adams, W. A. Anderson, Miss Eva L. Atkinson, Dr. J. B. Bissell, Arthur Bullard, E. H. Day, G. G. Elster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson, Miss I. F. Girdlestom, E. L. Goodsell, Lyn Harding, J. R. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackson, Miss Edith King, J. B. Lang, Mrs. M. Montague, A. Moresby White, F. A. Rodden, J. T. Overton, C. J. Turrell, H. T. Tweddell, Mrs. E. Wain, Mrs. J. Warden, H. A. Wilson, and A. P. Young.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—H. P. Alton, C. W. Anderson, H. Ashton, Mrs. A. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blake, Mrs. W. H. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. A. Brown, A. G. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Conrad, H. C. Dickson, E. C. Ewen, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Fayerweather, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mills Gayley, Mrs. Nellie Goodrich, Miss Edna Goodrich, Miss L. E. Groom, Miss Virginia Harrison, G. C. Hill, T. B. Kittridge, Mrs. Marion L. Lord, Fernando Malibran, G. Mason, W. E. Norton, M. Percival, Mrs. S. Sells, Dr. D. A. Sinclair, P. L. D. Perry, J. D. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. David Stevenson, A. H. Thams, Mr. and Mrs. M. Waldo, R. A. Walton, Miss Marjorie Warren, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Williams, and Wilson.

DEFIES DIVORCE DECREE.

Mrs. Morse Notifies District Attorney She Has Married Again.

District Attorney Perkins yesterday refused to say what action, if any, he would take with regard to the "challenge" issued to him by Mrs. Gurney T. Morse, who wrote a letter to the newspapers on Saturday evening saying that she had remarried again in defiance of a court order. The District Attorney said he knew nothing about the matter except the bare notice he had seen in the papers, and could make no statement until the matter was called to his attention through some official information. Mrs. Morse—the name of her new husband is not known with certainty—says she was divorced in New York State and forbidden to remarry, but has decided to do so anyway. "According to the law," says Mrs. Morse, "I have committed bigamy, and I challence the District Attorney to prosecute."

But legal authorities said yesterday that, from the data at hand, what Mrs. Morse had done might be only contempt of court, and might be no crime at all. It is presumed that the District Attorney's office will begin an investigation today.

The elusive Mrs. Morse, who escaped on Saturday night from reporters who were waiting for her in the lobby of her apartment house at 547 Riverside Drive by climbing to the roof, getting out through the trapdoor, dropping eight feet to the roof of the next house, and walking down the stairs of that building to the street, completely disappeared yesterday. It was understood that just before she had refused to see reporters she had had a telephone conversation with a man named McReynolds and had made arrangements to go with him to Kingston, N. Y.

The belief was held that the McReynolds who had telephoned her was the man she had just married in defiance of the court order, and this was strengthened by the statement in her letter that her new husband was "a lawyer of great ability and distinguished family, related on his father's side to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and on his mother's side to a recent Ambassador to England." It is supposed that the reference is to United States Supreme Court Justice McReynolds and Joseph H. Choate, but neither of these nor any members of their families could be reached yesterday to find out if they had any such relative.

Efforts to find Mrs. Morse and her husband in Kingston and vicinity were unavailing. She left her apartment hatless and without baggage. Her apartment was found topsy turvy yesterday, and all property had been removed except a suitcase, packed full, which was lying in a room underneath a window opening on the street, where she had dropped it yesterday on finding that reporters were waiting outside. No trace of her could be found. The woman's statement that she had entertained Mrs. Pankhurst on one of her visits here could not be confirmed from any source, and women prominent in suffrage councils said they had never heard of Mrs. Morse.

ENGLISH THEATRES POPULAR

Lynn Harding Says Soldiers on Leave Want to be Amused.

Lynn Harding, the English actor, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Lapland to play the part of Svengali in Joseph Brook's revival of "Trilby" this season.

"The theatres and music halls in England are doing a better business today," Mr. Harding said, "than they did twelve months ago, because the cities are filled with officers and soldiers on leave from the front, and they want to see something cheerful. They do not want to see war plays. Away from London the places of amusement are packed nightly if the shows are good. Hundreds of promising young actors have enlisted and have gone to the front."

ATTACKS ROCKEFELLERS.

Pinchot Wants Government to Buy and Run Colorado Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Gifford Pinchot tonight proposed that the United States buy the mining properties in Colorado owned by John D. Rockefeller and work them as public claims as a means of settling definitely the labor strife there. The proposal was made at a meeting held in the City Hall Plaza to protest against the sentence to life imprisonment of John R. Lawson, President of the Colorado Miners' Union. The demonstration was under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ.

Labor leaders, including Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, respectively President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Batton, Chairman of the Church Federation, condemned the sentencing of Lawson and attacked the integrity of the Colorado courts, declaring that they were dominated by the Rockefeller interests. Mr. Pinchot called the conviction a "travesty on justice." Both he and William Green, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, advocated prison bars for John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

"If Lawson is guilty, not for actual murder but for leading the striking miners, then Mr. Rockefeller, as the leader and employer of murdering gunmen, should be in a cell, the same as Lawson," they proclaimed, while the crowd cheered.

REV. G. D. HADLEY STRICKEN.

Jersey City Rector, Operated On at Hanover, N. H., Near Death.

Members of St. John's Episcopal Church in Summit Avenue, Jersey City, were shocked last night when it was announced from the pulpit that the Rev. George D. Hadley, their rector, who is spending his vacation near Hanover, N. H., was not expected to survive an operation he had undergone for a ruptured appendix.

Mr. Hadley was out horseback riding Thursday afternoon, when he suddenly complained of severe pains in his side. Before he could get home the agony grew so intense that he had to be taken from his horse. He was placed in an automobile and, accompanied by Mrs. Hadley and his brother, Irving H. Hadley, was rushed at top speed to the hospital at Hanover, where an operation was performed by Dr. Gile, assisted by Drs. Silver and Stetson.

Mr. Hadley was very much interested in civic movements. He is Chairman of the Social Service Committee of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce.

DETAIN RICH PASSENGER.

Vancouver Man, Crippled by Rheumatism, Held for Examination.

William A. Anderson, a wealthy resident of Vancouver, British Columbia, who returned yesterday from England on the White Star liner Lapland, was detained, by the orders of the United States public health officials, for examination by the Medical Board at Ellis Island today, on account of his being a cripple and liable to become a public charge.

Immigration Inspector H. A. Snyder, who had the case, said he could do nothing in the matter, as Dr. Brooks of the Federal service had ordered Mr. Anderson to be held for examination.

In his explanation to the immigration officer Mr. Anderson said that he had been living in Vancouver for eighteen years and crossed to Liverpool sixteen months ago on the Baltic, to have his right foot operated upon. While over there, owing to the dampness of the climate, he contracted rheumatism, which had settled in his right leg and crippled him so that he had to use crutches. He hoped to recover the use of his leg after he got back to the Pacific Coast.

The passenger was indignant at first when he was informed by Purser W. Grenslade that he would have to remain on board all night and go to Ellis Island today for examination, but recovered his spirits with the hope that he would be released and permitted to start for Vancouver tonight. His baggage had been placed on the pier and examined, but on application being made to the customs official in charge he was allowed to have it taken back on the ship for the night.

S. R. Guggenheims Off to Idaho.

S. R. Guggenheim and his family started yesterday for a month's holiday on Mr. Guggenheim's ranch in Idaho.

PUBLIC LIBRARY GETS LEGACY OF $100,000

Money Had Been Willed by James Hood Wright to Old Washington Heights Library.

FRIENDLY SUIT WAS STARTED

Referee's Report Shows Knickerbocker Hospital Will Get $580,000 from the Estate.

Phoenix Ingraham, as referee, has decided, in his report just filed in the Supreme Court, that the New York Public Library is entitled to $100,000 out of the estate of James Hood Wright, who died in November, 1894. The report shows, too, that there is approximately $580,000 that is soon to be paid to the Knickerbocker Hospital at Amsterdam Avenue and 131st Street, the legal title for what is commonly known as the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

The case involved the construction of the Wright will, the history of the old Washington Heights Library, the power of the New York Public Library, (including the Tilden, Astor and Lenox foundations,) to take the old library over bodily and all the benefits that went with the old institution. The decision is of importance particularly because it establishes the right of one institution, performing the functions of another that it takes over, to enjoy all the benefits and advantages that belong to the institution taken over.

The Supreme Court referred the matter to Mr. Ingraham upon the application of Mary R. Wright, the widow, as trustee with others, to have the estate cleared up after the death of Miss Elizabeth J. Wright, the sister of the testator, who died in June, 1913.

It is recited in the report that Miss Wright's interest in her brother's estate consisted of the income for life from a trust fund of one-third of the residuary estate, which amounted at the time of her death to $820,000. Out of this, under the will, certain legacies, including the $100,000 in dispute, were to be paid, and the remainder to go to the Knickerbocker Hospital, which at the time of Mr. Wright's death possessed the legal title of the Manhattan Dispensary. The report shows that $140,000 of these legacies have been paid, and that the trustees have approximately $680,000 in their hands ready to dispose of according to the order of the court.

Referee Ingraham in deciding in favor of the New York Library incorporates in his report that portion of the Wright will bequeathing the money to the old Washington Heights Library, and interpreting which, the referee says:

"The controlling factor in the construction and interpretation of a will is the intent of the testator, and if that intent can lawfully be carried out this should be done regardless of technicalities, and this principle is familiar and has often been announced and stated in various terms by the law."

Mr. Ingraham then relates the history of the old library and Mr. Wright's fondness for the institution which he practically supported entirely during his lifetime. Mr. Ingraham says:

"Prior to and at the time of the death of Mr. Wright, the Washington Heights Library was a corporation maintaining a free circulating library at the corner of 156th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in a building rented for that purpose. From about the year 1875 Mr. Wright had been interested in this library and had been for many years before his death its principal financial supporter. By an order of the Supreme Court, dated Aug. 24, 1896, the corporation assumed the name of Washington Heights Free Library."

Referee Ingraham then quotes the Tilden act of 1901, showing that the New York Public Library has the power to take over other libraries, and "it was also provided that the New York Public Library should have power to hold and enjoy and dispose of the property so conveyed to it; that any devise or bequest contained in any last will to any corporation conveying its property under that act, whether made before or after such conveyance, should not fail by reason of such conveyance, but the same should inure to the benefit of the New York Public Library."

In October, 1901, the Washington Heights Free Library, pursuant to the terms of the Tilden act, conveyed all its property to the New York Public Library. The State Regents approved the conveyance, the report recites, and the New York Public Library continued to maintain a free library on the St. Nicholas Avenue site until 1914.

In concluding the decision, the referee says:

"Furthermore, I agree with the contention of the New York Public Library that the interest of the Washington Heights Library under this will was a vested one and capable of being transferred to another corporation performing the conditions of the gift."

Another important question is also decided by the referee in the matter of stock of the Guaranty Trust Company held by the estate. Originally there were 250 shares of the stock of the old New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, the predecessor of the Guaranty Trust Company, held by the estate. When the new company took the place of the old, and later, under a new issue of stock by the new company, the trustees of the estate bought an aggregate of $42,500 worth of the new stock, it was placed in the corpus of the estate. Referee Ingraham decides that this action of the trustees was proper and that the principal of the estate should get the new stock and the increased valuation that comes from it. It was contended for the sake of clearing up the legal point that increased valuation should accrue to the life beneficiaries of the estate.

TO AID NAVY ADVISERS.

Aeronautic Engineers Name H. A. Wise Wood and E. A. Sperry.

The American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, recently organized at the request of Thomas A. Edison, yesterday appointed Henry A. Wise Wood and Elmer A. Sperry, together with a Special Committee, to serve on the Navy Advisory Board. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels requested the Society to make the appointments, and Mr. Wood and Mr. Sperry were chosen because of their knowledge and wide experience in the various branches of aeronautics.

Their co-operating committee consists of Orville Wright, Glenn H. Curtiss, W. Starling Burgess and Charles M. Manly, who will be consulted on matters pertaining to the construction of aeroplanes and aeronautical motors; Peter Cooper Hewitt, John Hays Hammond, Jr., and Joseph A. Steinmetz will advise on the application of aircraft to modern warfare; and Captain Thomas A. Baldwin, A. Leo Stevens, Ralph H. Upson and Raymond B. Price will take care of the dirigible balloon and parachute field.

Messrs. Wood and Sperry were chosen by vote and were the choice of more than eight-tenths of the 200 members of the society. Mr. Wood is a son of former Mayor Wood of this city, and is President of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers, Vice President of the Aero Club of America, and was appointed a member of the Aerodynamics Laboratory Committee by former President Taft in 1912. Mr. Sperry is Vice President of the society, a member of the Aero Club and the father of the Sperry gyroscope stabilizer for aeroplanes, which received the first prize of $10,000 in June, 1914, given by the French Government.

Dr. A. J. Lyman Gravely Ill.

Word was received in this city yesterday that the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman, for many years pastor of South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was seriously ill. The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton hastened at once to his bedside. Dr. Lyman is at a private sanitarium at Greenwich, Conn. He is past 70 years of age.

OKUMA KEEPS OFFICE, FORMS NEW CABINET

Japanese Premier, at Special Request of the Emperor, Reconsiders Purpose to Retire.

TOKIO, Aug. 8.—Premier Count Okuma has decided, at the special request of the Emperor, to remain in office, and has arranged the following Cabinet:

Premier—Count SHIGENOBU OKUMA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count SHIGENOBU OKUMA.
Minister of Finance—TOKITOSHI TAKETOMI.
Minister of Marine—Vice Admiral TOMOSABURO KATO.
Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. ICHINOSUKE OKA.
Minister of Justice—YUKIO OZAKI.
Minister of Communications—KATSUNDO MINOURA or Viscount MASAKATA SENGOKU.
Minister of Commerce and Agriculture—HIRONAKA KONO.
Minister of Education—S. TAKATA.
Minister of the Interior—KITOKURO ICHIKI.

The assumption by Count Okuma of the Foreign Ministry, following the declination of Takaaki Kato to retain that portfolio, is to be temporary, pending the selection of a permanent Minister.

The Association of Okuma Supporters has sent circulars throughout the country urging that support be accorded to Premier Okuma on the ground that his ideal is to make Japan a nation of foremost rank, capable of competing with the most powerful countries. The Count, the circulars say, resigned because the allegations of election bribery created a situation repugnant to one of his lofty principles, but nevertheless he was unwilling to be a cause of concern to the Emperor, who had asked him to remain in office.

Notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear on Count Okuma to retain his place, differences of opinion have sprung up among his supporters. The leaders of the Osaka branch of the Okuma organization sent a telegram to the Premier urging him to insist on retiring.

The appointments for the War, Justice, and Commerce portfolios are the same as in the Cabinet which resigned on July 30 in consequence of charges of election irregularities affecting members of the Government. Vice Admiral Kato, named for Minister of Marine, was Admiral Togo's Chief of Staff in the battle of the Sea of Japan, and last year was appointed Commander in Chief of the First Japanese Squadron. M. Taketomi, selected for Minister of Finance, was Minister of Communications in the retired Cabinet, and M. Ichiki, named as Minister of the Interior, was Minister of Education.

M. Minoura, whose name is mentioned for Minister of Communications, has held several public offices and is editor of the Hochi Shimbun. Viscount Sengoku, alternative choice for this place, is a member of the House of Peers and a manufacturer, and formerly was Secretary of the Home Office. M. Takata, designated Minister of the Interior, is Dean of Waseda University and a member of the Higher Educational Council.

POSTPONE ELECTION OF HAITIAN PRESIDENT

Minor Disorders Are Reported and Marines Capture Bandit Chief.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 8.—Election by the Haitian Parliament of a President of the republic, to take the place of General Vilbrun Guillaume, who was removed from the French Legation by a mob on July 28 and shot to death, which was to have taken place today, was postponed indefinitely.

The American naval force at Croix-des-Bouquets, near Port au Prince, repressed some disorder today on the part of a band of brigands. The chief of the band was taken a prisoner and placed on board the United States cruiser Washington.

Other disorders are reported to have occurred at St. Marc and Aux Cayes. Details are lacking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Officials of the State and Navy Departments were greatly encouraged today by a telegram from Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, commanding the United States naval forces in Haitian waters.

The Admiral's dispatch stated that conditions in the island republic were improving, as a result of renewed confidence regarding the intentions of the United States toward the country on the part of the native officials.

Except for a slight disturbance at St. Marc, forty-four miles north of Port au Prince, the entire island was reported quiet. American marines were sent to St. Marc to restore order. Haitians in the coast towns, the Admiral said, exhibited the best of feeling toward the American forces, and were co-operating with the officers in charge. News from the interior also was said to be favorable.

Admiral Caperton will continue his efforts to disarm regular and revolutionary soldiers, as well as the civilian population.

Admiral Caperton announced that the proposed Presidential election had been postponed because the time was deemed inopportune for political excitement.

Rear Admiral Caperton reported tonight that he had taken over the administration of the customs office at Cape Haitien, and had placed Paymaster Charles Morris of the cruiser Washington temporarily in charge. No mention was made of the reported seizure of the customs office at Port au Prince.

Arrival of the Haitian gunboat Nord Alexis at Port au Prince with 800 disarmed Haitian soldiers was reported. The soldiers had pledged themselves to keep the peace

G. W. PERKINS FOR FUSION.

Bull Moose Leader Talks About District Attorney Fight.

George W. Perkins arrived home yesterday from Buffalo where he had gone to check a threatened stampede of local leaders of the Bull Moose Party to the Republican fold. He expressed himself as more confident than he has been in a long time that the Progressive Party is in good shape to make a hard fight in the next election. Of the return to the Republican Party of Frederick M. Davenport, last year's Bull Moose candidate for Governor, Mr. Perkins said:

"Mr. Davenport's withdrawal will not cause any let-up in the party's activities in this State. In my judgment, Progressives everywhere should not allow local conditions and elections to obscure the great national issues to be settled in the forthcoming election. Local questions should be met and decided so far as possible on the basis of each candidate's character and fitness for the office proposed, rather than on his party affiliations.

"Our one prime duty now is to prepare for the great national campaign of 1916, and in all things be careful that we do nothing to weaken, and everything possible to strengthen, our ability to be of real service to the country in solving its great national economic problems."

Mr. Perkins specified the office of District Attorney of New York County as one of those on which he believed the Bull Moose Party should fuse with other parties.

RAIN MARS MEETING AT THE GRANT TOMB

Veterans Among the 100 Gathered Were Forced from Shelter of Steps.

ARRANGEMENTS WERE POOR

Mrs. Anita C. Brooks in Charge of Commemoration of Thirtieth Anniversary of Burial.

A meeting to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the burial of General U. S. Grant was held late yesterday afternoon outside the tomb in Riverside Drive. There were about 100 spectators, including several veterans of the civil war, and because of the poor arrangements they passed an uncomfortable hour. Despite the heavy rainfall and the fact that no decorations or speakers' rostrum had been provided, they remained loyal until 5 o'clock, when they were ordered off the steps of the tomb, where they had been protected partly from the storm.

The program had not been completed at that time, but Captain George D. Burnside, the custodian of the tomb, announced that the official closing hour had arrived, and that he could not grant special privileges. Mrs. Anita C. Brooks, Honorary Vice President of the National Veterans' Relief Corps, who had charge of the exercises, pleaded in vain. She had obtained permission to hold the meeting from the Park and Police Departments, but she was forced to admit that she had not been in touch with the officials of the Monument Association, and Captain Burnside remained obdurate. The rain was falling in torrents, and the meeting was forced to disband.

It started at 4 o'clock, and was called to order by Bugler P. W. Hughes with a blast on his bugle. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Von Herrlich of Holyrood Chapel, and he was followed by Major James E. Gray, Lieutenant Commander of the Confederate Veterans' Camp, who eulogized General Grant for his treatment of the defeated army of the South. Then he introduced Mrs. Brooks.

It was at this point that Mrs. Brooks discovered the lack of a rostrum, and she had a park bench set in place. Just as she was about to start her address her attention was called to the fact that there were no decorations. She called a halt, and directed that a strip of bunting be swung between a cane and an umbrella. Again she began her address, and again she stopped abruptly.

"Oh, give me my suffrage flag," she called to a man on the outskirts of the crowd, who said he was J. H. Tracy of the Spanish War Veterans' Association. The flag was raised, with an umbrella as a pole.

When Mrs. Brooks had delivered her address she read a telegram from Rabbi E. B. Brown, the last surviving pallbearer at the Grant funeral; and then there was more trouble. Rabbi Brown could not leave his home in Georgia, and had sent his speech to be read. Mrs. Brooks said the speech would be read, but a Mr. Brooks, who had been detailed to that duty, could not be found.

Mrs. Brooks jumped down from the bench to investigate the delay and was informed that the speech had disappeared. She was told that nobody was willing to read it, because it attacked President Wilson.

Dr. Alexander Cumming, President of the University Forum of America, spoke for seacoast protection. Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. W. A. Kirkwood of the Broadway Tabernacle and William Osborne McDowell of the League of Peace. Among the civil war veterans in the audience were Colonel T. H. Boorman of the American Legion of Honor and Elwood Hales of U. S. Grant Post, 29. He is 91 years old.

Professor Guy Stevens Callender.

BRANFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—Guy Stevens Callender, Professor of Political Economy at the Sheffield Scientific School, died suddenly of apoplexy tonight while visiting friends at Indian Neck, near here. Professor Callender was considered an authority on economics and was the author of a number of books on the subject. He was a graduate of Oberlin College, and before coming to Yale, in 1903, had been an instructor at Wellesley, Harvard and Bowdoin. He was 50 years old.

Secretary of "Shoo's" Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—George Williamson, Secretary of the Shoomaker Company, which conducted "Shoomaker's," the famous resort known for its decorations and for the patronage given to it by many public men, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home here today. He had been connected with "Shoo's" for more than thirty years. Mr. Williamson had a wide acquaintance with public men. He was born in Washington Sept. 26, 1849.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE F. LODER, civil war veteran and prominent in Masonic circles in Rochester, died there yesterday at the age of 73. About a month ago Mr. Loder was playing golf with a friend when the latter was struck by lightning, and the shock is believed to have hastened his death. Mr. Loder was a manufacturer of regalia and equipment for fraternal and uniformed organizations. He is said to have been the founder of the Ancient Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

HARRY B. CLIFFORD, a member of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange and the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Stock Exchanges, died last week in Denver, Col., according to information received here yesterday. He was formerly well known in this city, and had an office at 10 Wall Street. Mr. Clifford was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1859, and was a nephew of the late Justice Nathan Clifford of the United States Supreme Court.

JULIUS ISAACS, a student at New York University and office manager for Arthur Frank & Co., opticians of 71 Nassau Street, died on Saturday at Bellevue Hospital. He was born here and lived at 203 West 122d Street. His parents and four brothers survive him.

Mrs. HELEN E. DOUGHERTY of Fairfield, N. Y., died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William J. Aylward, at 87 High Street, Glen Ridge, N. J., in her seventy-sixth year.

GEORGE L. MERRILL, a member of the School Board of Richmond Borough, died on Saturday at the Post-Graduate Hospital, in his forty-seventh year. His mother, four brothers, and four sisters survive him.

JAMES HUTCHINSON, ex-Secretary of the Union League Club of Hackensack, N. J., died on Saturday at his home, 9 Camden Street, in that city, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in this city, and for the last twenty-five years had been in the plumbing business in Hackensack. His widow and two daughters survive him.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, connected with the Corn Products Company of this city, died on Saturday at his home, 104 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-fifth year. He was past master of Commonwealth Lodge, 409, F. and A. M. His widow and a daughter survive him.

Miss ETTA ELIZABETH KERWICK, daughter of Mrs. J. Purman, died on Saturday at her home, 503 Park Place, Brooklyn, in her twenty-seventh year.

Mrs. HELEN SMITH, widow of Howell D. Smith, a pioneer settler of Sayville, L. I., died on Saturday at her home there, in her eighty-first year. She was the mother of eight children.

ROBERT DOUGLAS SPEDDEN, son of Frederic O. and Mrs. Margaretta C. Stone Spedden of "Wee Wah Ledge," Tuxedo Park, N. Y., died yesterday at the family Summer home at Winter Harbor, Maine.

JOHN H. WARING, a member of the Police Department for many years, died yesterday at his home, 437 Eightieth Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-third year.

WILLIAM H. VAN DINE, who until his retirement a few years ago was a farmer on Long Island, died on Saturday night at his home in Lakeville, L. I. He was 84 years old.

RICHARD J. LYONS, head of the firm of R. J. Lyons & Son, tailors, of 333 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday at his home in Brewster, N. Y. He is survived by his son, who is a member of his late firm.

VAN VORST WELLS, Secretary of the Bergen County Tax Board, died on Saturday at his home in Park Street, Hackensack, N. J., in his forty-fifth year.

Mrs. Frances S. Schermerhorn.

Mrs. Frances Serrill Schermerhorn, wife of Colonel Arthur F. Schermerhorn, died yesterday at the home of her brother-in-law, Admiral Jacob Borreson, in Christiania, Norway, where she had been staying since last Spring. She was a daughter of the late Richard Levick of Philadelphia. Colonel Schermerhorn is a member of the Schermerhorn family of this city, and is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, during which he was Colonel of the 112th New York Regiment. Mrs. Schermerhorn lived at 67 West Fifty-second Street and was widely known in society.

The Rev. Dr. John Scrimger.

The Rev. Dr. John Scrimger, educator, writer, lecturer, and Principal of the McGill Presbyterian College, died on Saturday at his Summer home at L'Islet au Maccare, Quebec, Canada. His son, Captain Francis Scrimger, received the Victoria Cross for bravery at the front in Flanders. Dr. Scrimger was born in Galt, Ontario, in 1849, and was graduated from Toronto University in 1869. In 1873 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from Wesleyan College, in Montreal, and later joined the faculty of the McGill Presbyterian College, of which he was a member for twenty-two years. Dr. Scrimger became Principal in 1914.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BAUM.—Aug. 6, 612 West 135th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baum, a son.
MEYER.—Aug. 2, 66 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Meyer, a daughter.
RUSSELL.—Aug. 3, 2,412 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell, a son.
SHORT.—Aug. 3, 3,905 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Short, a son.
WERNER.—Aug. 7, 701 West 179th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Werner, a daughter.

Engaged.

BERKOWITS — ROSENBERG. — Beatrice Rosenberg to Jack Berkowits.
DANHEISER—ARON.—Helen Aron to Edward Danheiser.
FREEDMAN—WATMAN.—Rosetta Watman to Irving I. Freedman.
HANO—CROWN.—Rae D. Crown to Alfred B. Hano.
KARMEL—ZEEMAN. — Ethel Zeeman to Newman D. Karmel.
KAUFMAN—LOEB.—Hylda Loeb to Al Kaufman.
LOEB—HESS.—Florence Hess to Emanuel M. Loeb.
NADELL—MEYER.—Charlotte R. Meyer to Samuel M. Nadell.
REGENSBURG—SILVERSTONE.—Rose Silverstone to Milton Regensburg.

Married.

HANNIS — BARRETT. — Frank B. Hannis, Buffalo, N. Y., to Helene Agnes Barrett, Aug. 7.

ELFORD—CLARK.—Aug. 6, Janette B. Clark to Edward C. Elford.
FRANK—FRANK.—Aug. 5, Mathilde Frank to Samuel J. Frank.
HIGGINS—MINEHAN.—Aug. 3, Violet Minehan to Willard T. Higgins.
KRAMER—KURZMAN. — Aug. 1, Millie Kurzman to Philippe C. Kramer.
SOHMER—MAHONEY.—Aug. 5, Helen Mahoney to Harry J. Sohmer.

Died.

BARRELL.—On Aug. 8, 1915, Selena Barrell, 455 West 155th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROYER.—On Saturday, Aug. 7, 1915, Mrs. Marie J. Broyer, beloved mother of Ahrend, Mary, and Dora Pope and Mrs. Henry Gleistein. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,654 East 26th St., Sheepshead Bay, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 8 P. M. Carriages meet Brighton Beach train at Sheepshead Bay station. Interment private.

HEALEY.—Sunday morning, Aug. 8, 1915, Jacob French Healey, at Hotel Prince George, New York. Funeral private. Interment at Hingham, Mass.

HICKSON.—On Aug. 7, Stephen Hickson, in his 78th year, husband of the late Ellenor Robinson. Services at his late residence, 391 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, Monday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment Kensico.

JENKS.—At Ossining, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1915, Charlotte Collyer Jenks, wife of Captain Julius Jenks and daughter of the late John L. and Mary S. Collyer. Funeral services private.

JONES.—On Saturday, Aug. 7, Abraham De Hart Jones, beloved husband of Hannah Decker Jones, in his 68th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 94 Harbor Road, Mariner Harbor, S. I., Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

KOENIGSBERGER.—Lucille, on Aug. 7, beloved infant daughter of Alfred G. and Florence Koenigsberger. Funeral Monday, Aug. 9, at 10 A. M.

LYONS.—Suddenly, at Brewster, N. Y., Richard J. Lyons, beloved father of Mrs. John Goodwin, David J. and Richard J. Lyons, Jr. Funeral on Wednesday, from his late residence, 301 West 104th St., thence to Church of Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, at 10 o'clock.

MILLS.—On Aug. 5, Atlantic Highlands, Edward, beloved husband of Ella L. Mills. Funeral at St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, Aug. 9, at 1:45 P. M.

MILLS.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 7, 1915, Amanda M., widow of Albert Denman Mills. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. C. B. Johnes, 724 Lake St., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M.

MILLS.—At Ridgefield, Conn., Sunday morning, Aug. 8, 1915, Emma Grumman, widow of the late John P. Mills. Friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late home on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 2:30 P. M.

MOREY.—Nettie E., daughter of the late Gardner P. Morey and wife of James S. Morey, Saturday evening, in her fifty-second year, at her home, 1,211 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Tuesday evening at the home. Interment in the Friends' Cemetery, Prospect Park, Wednesday morning. Albany and Troy papers please copy.

PORTER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 6, Dr. P. Brynberg Porter. Funeral services on Monday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M. at Christ Church, 71st St., corner Broadway.

QUINN.—On Aug. 7, 1915, Mary Quinn, widow of the late John Quinn and mother of Joseph Quinn. Funeral from her late residence, 123 East 86th St., on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Ignatius' Roman Catholic Church, where requiem mass will be celebrated, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

REINBRECHT.—Suddenly, in Ridgewood, N. J., on Aug. 8, 1915, Georgeanna Downing, wife of the late Theodore W. Reinbrecht, aged 56 years. Interment on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at Nanuet, N. Y. Philadelphia and Albany papers please copy.

ROONEY.—At his residence, 562 West 113th St., William P., beloved husband of Mary E. Rooney. Funeral from above address on Monday, Aug. 9, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway. Kindly omit flowers. Omaha (Neb.) papers please copy.

ROONEY.—Members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of Mr. William P. Rooney at the church of the Ascension, West 107th St., between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, Monday, Aug. 9, at 9:30 A. M.
VICTOR HERBERT, President.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Secretary.

ROUTT.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Aug. 6, 1915, John M. Routt, in the 24th year of his age. Services and interment private.

SCHERMERHORN.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Admiral Jacob Boerresen, Christiania, Norway, Frances Serrill, wife of Colonel Arthur F. Schermerhorn and daughter of the late Richard Levick of Philadelphia.

SCHLESINGER.—On Aug. 8, in his 19th year, Isaac F., son of Henry and Nellie (nee Frank) Schlesinger and brother of Jerome H., Phillip, and Joseph Schlesinger, of 164 West 98th St. Notice of funeral later.

SIMON.—Henrietta, Aug. 7, beloved wife of Simon Simon, mother of Nathan, Carrie, Jennie, Arthur, Sam, 237 East 68th St. Funeral private.

SPEDDEN.—Suddenly, at Winter Harbor, Me., on Aug. 8, 1915, Robert Douglas, son of Frederic O. and Margaretta C. Spedden. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SULZBERGER.—Ferdinand, in his 74th year, on Friday, Aug. 6, at Kreuzlingen, Switzerland. Notice of services later.

TRACY.—On Friday, Aug. 6, at 14 East 60th St., Benjamin F. Tracy, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St., on Monday, Aug. 9, at 10:30 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

VALENTINE.—Sunday, Aug. 8, at 24 East 99th St., Rose Louise, youngest daughter of the late Henry and Louise Hallock Valentine.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—On Thursday, July 29, suddenly, at Lake Wawayanda, N. J., Edward Walker, son of Willis and Clara L. Van Valkenburgh, in the 25th year of his age. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, 108 Chestnut St., East Orange, N. J. Interment in Greenwood at 4 P. M.

VOLLWEILER.—At her late residence, 38 North 8th Av., Rockaway Park, Sunday, Aug. 8, in her 57th year, Rosa, beloved daughter of Regina Epstein and mother of Lillie Simonds, Carrie Steininger, Hattie Weil, and Ruth Vollweiler. Funeral Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

WARING.—On Sunday, Aug. 8, John H., beloved husband of Augusta A. Waring, in the 52d year of his age. Funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M., from Grace M. E. Church, 4th and Ovington Avs., Brooklyn.

WERSBA.—Aug. 7, Morris, beloved husband of Sophia Wersba, (nee Waxman,) loving father of Charles and Gertrude Wersba. Funeral Monday, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, 136 West 142d St. Interment at Mt. Neboh Cemetery.

WORRALL.—At his residence, 137 East 18th St., John Wesley Worrall, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral service at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Monday, Aug. 9, at 10 o'clock.

BEE.—Lewis H., Jr., 1,041 2d Av., Aug. 6, aged 9 months.
BIDIVELL.—Margaret, 449 West 124th St., Aug. 6.
BINNINGER.—Charles, 412 East 159th St., Aug. 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
BURNS.—Hugh, 36 7th St., Aug. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
CARROLL.—Elizabeth, 342 West 18th St., Aug. 7, aged 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CONATY.—Rose, 1,299 Brook Av., Bronx, Aug. 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
DINON.—Fanny, 605 West 141st St., Aug. 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FOLEY.—Julia, 932 Amsterdam Av., Aug. 7. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
FRIEDENBERGER.—John B., 508 West 51st St., Aug. 7, aged 60. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
GRATHWOHL.—Paul, 143 9th Av., Aug. 7, aged 42. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
ISAACS.—Julius, Aug. 7. Funeral 228 Lenox Av. today, 10 A. M.
KELLY.—George E., 611 West 59th St., Aug. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KERRIGAN.—Margaret J., 2,016 Arthur Av., Bronx, Aug. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
KLEIN.—Otto, 124 Bradhurst Av., Aug. 7. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

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LAMBELE.—Mary, 214 East 36th St., Aug. 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
McKANE.—Alice, 458 West 38th St., Aug. 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
McKEOWN.—Thomas, 310 West 118th St., Aug. 7. Funeral tomorrow.
McLOUGHLIN.—Michael, 1,118 3d Av., Aug. 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
RYAN.—Daniel W., 2,507 Belmont Av., Bronx, Aug. 6, aged 14 months.
SHARKEY.—Patrick, 548 West 45th St., Aug. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SHEEHAN.—Catharine, 340 East 58th St., Aug. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SIMMS.—Edward F., 79 Perry St., Aug. 6, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SLATTERY.—William H., 41 Pinehurst Av., Aug. 7, aged 82. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
SULLIVAN.—Denis, 54 Barrow St., Aug. 6. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
WHEELER.—John, 420 West 56th St., Aug. 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BIESTERFELDT.—Herman, 471 Harman St., Aug. 7, aged 84. Funeral notice later.
BOTSCHELLER.—John, 557 Hamburg Av., Aug. 7, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
CALVIN.—Harriet D., Long Island College Hospital, Aug. 7.
CLARK.—May, 1,109 Prospect Place, Aug. 7.
DILLMEIER.—Michael, Kings Park Hospital, Aug. 6, aged 47. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
FITZGERALD.—Alicia, 562 Ridgewood Av., Aug. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
FORREST.—William J., Jr., 76 Park Av., Aug. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
GARY.—Jessie M., 140 Flatbush Av., Aug. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GWYN.—Julia L., 1,741 84th St., Aug. 6.
KERWICK.—Etta E., 503 Park Place, Aug. 7, aged 26.
McNEICE.—Margaret, 227 Wyckoff Av., Aug. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
MAHR.—John F., 1,057 71st St., Aug. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
MEYER.—William, 765 55th St., Aug. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MONTALBANO.—Antonette, 2,710 Atlantic Av., Aug. 6, aged 41.
MORRIS.—James J., 146 South 3d St., Aug. 6, aged 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MURPHY.—Thomas F., 80 Wilbur Av., Aug. 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
O'CONNELL.—Cornelius, 271 17th St., Aug. 7, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
REILLY.—James J., 384 Hicks St., Aug. 7, aged 40. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
ROBERTSON.—Mary, 208 Sandford St., Aug. 6. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
SCHAAF.—Amelia, 425 Stanhope St., Aug. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
SCHWAB.—Elizabeth, Aug. 7, aged 21. Funeral 503 Atlantic Av.
SHEEDY.—Patrick, 91 Seeley St., Aug. 6. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

BAKER.—Valerie F., 720 Syms St., West Hoboken, Aug. 6.
CELLA.—Angela, 1,029 Washington St., Hoboken, Aug. 7, aged 82.
PETERS.—Henry, 716 Charles St., West Hoboken, Aug. 8, aged 64.
SAPORITI.—Rose, 908 Oak St., West Hoboken, Aug. 7, aged 3.
SCHAPPERT.—Mary, 226 Central Av., Jersey City, Aug. 6, aged 29.
SCHWIETERING.—Bernard, West Hoboken, Aug. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Long Island.

ALTING.—Catherine, Rosleyn, Aug. 6.
AU.—Caroline C., 230 15th Av., Long Island City, Aug. 6. Funeral today.
BERNHART.—Paul, Long Island City, Aug. 6, aged 38.
BLENDOWSKI.—Eva, Maspeth, Aug. 6, aged 30.
BONSEL.—Engelberth, 290½ Flushing Av., Astoria, Aug. 5, aged 64.
DOYLE.—Nathaniel, Flushing, Aug. 6, aged 10 months.
HOOCK.—Valentine, Ridgewood, Aug. 6, aged 68.
JACOBI.—Augusta B., Astoria, Aug. 6, aged 8 months.
JOHNSON.—Frederick, Jamaica, Aug. 5.
KELLY.—Agnes, 107 East Av., Long Island City, Aug. 6, aged 11.
KUSTERS.—Caroline, 12 Welling St., Long Island City, Aug. 6, aged 1.
MARSHALL.—William, 140 3d St., Long Island City, Aug. 6, aged 2.
MORRIS.—Peter, Woodhaven, Aug. 6, aged 38.
MULHAUSER.—Louis, East Northport, Aug. 6, aged 38. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MURABO.—Felice, Flushing, Aug. 6, aged 32.
OLIVE.—Sarah M., Winfield, Aug. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.
OLSZEWSKI.—Henry K., Maspeth, Aug. 5, aged 5 months.
RIVET.—Mary, Ridgewood, Aug. 5.
VOGEL.—Philip, Richmond Hill, Aug. 5, aged 58.
WALTER.—Barbara, Ridgewood, Aug. 6, aged 51.
WILLENBROCK.—Marie, Woodside, Aug. 6, aged 7 months.

In Memoriam

BYRNE.—George S., in memory of; died Aug. 11, 1905.
CARPENTER.—J. Edward, Sr., in memory of; died Aug. 9, 1913.
FLEISHMAN.—Leopold; unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, Aug. 15, 2:30 P. M.
FOLEY.—Mary, mass Our Lady of Mercy Church, Brooklyn, Aug. 11, 9 A. M.
GRADY.—Andrew, in memory of; died Aug. 9, 1914.
KINNEARY.—Simon S., mass St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, tomorrow, 8 A. M.
KRAUS.—Marcus, in memory of; died Aug. 12, 1895.
SCHNERING.—Fred, in memory of; died Aug. 9, 1913.
WEINGART.—Leopold, in memory of; died Aug. 9, 1914.

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CURRENT HISTORY
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DOUBLE VICTORY FOR BROOKLYN—NATIONAL REGATTA ENTRIES—YACHTING—ATHLETICS—TENNIS

BROOKLYN CLIMBS TO SECOND PLACE

Double Victory Over Chicago Brings Superbas Close to the Phillies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Cubs were unable to cope with the rejuvenated Dodgers this afternoon and dropped both games of a double header to the visitors, who went to second place in the league race. The first game went to Brooklyn by a score of 10 to 7, and the second, which went to eleven innings before it was halted, resulted in a second victory for the visitors by a score of 5 to 4. In the first game the visitors boosted their batting averages at the expense of Vaughn and Zabel. Neither one of these pitchers was able to cause a cessation in the stick work of the Dodgers and runs were counted up against the Cubs without any apparent difficulty.

Douglas, who was on the mound for Brooklyn, held his opponents under control until the ninth and then his weakening gave Brooklyn a fearful scare. Five hits were obtained in succession, and Sherrod Smith was sent to the slab to stop the fusillade that tumbled four runs across the plate.

The second game was a different kind of a struggle and it was Jake Daubert's double in the eleventh inning that paved the way to Brooklyn's victory. He was the first man up in this frame, and trotted to the plate with the winning run, as a result of two long flies, one by Wheat and the other by Stengel. Nap Rucker pitched eight innings of this game, when he made way for a pinch hitter.

After the first game had started, Hank O'Day made his reappearance as an umpire. He was appointed while the game was in progress and appeared on the field about the middle of the first game.

By dropping both ends of the program the Cubs fell back to third place, trailing Brooklyn by one contest. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	6	1	1	3	0
O'Mara, ss.	3	0	1	0	4
D'b'rt, 1b.	3	2	0	11	0
Wheat, lf.	3	2	1	3	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	4	2	1	2	1
Steng'l, rf.	5	1	2	3	0
Getz, 3b.	5	1	2	0	1
Miller, c.	4	1	2	5	2
Dougl's, p.	5	0	2	0	3
Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	10	12	27	11

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	1	2	2	1
Fisher, ss.	5	1	2	4	4
Sch'lte, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Zim'n, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1
W'ms, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
M'L'y, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0
Archer, c.	3	0	0	3	0
H'gr've, c.	1	1	1	1	0
Phel'n, 3b.	3	1	2	1	2
Vaug'n, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Zabel, p.	2	0	1	0	2
*Saier	1	0	0	0	0
†Knisely	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	7	12	27	12

*Batted for Zabel in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Schulte in the ninth inning.

Errors—Daubert, Good, Fisher, Zimmerman, Williams, Vaughn.

Brooklyn ....0 0 0 2 4 2 2 0 0—10
Chicago ....0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 4—7

Two-base hits—Myers, Stengel, Miller, Good. Home run—Schulte. Stolen base—Wheat. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 7. Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 3; off Zabel, 2; off Douglas, 1. Hits—Off Vaughn, 8 in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) off Zabel, 4 in 5 innings; off Douglas, 12 in 8 2-3 innings; off Smith, 0 in 1-3 inning. Hit by Pitcher—By Vaughn, (Cutshaw.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; by Douglas, 5; by Zabel, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	5	0	0	3	0
O'Mara, ss.	5	1	1	6	2
D'b'rt, 1b.	5	3	2	6	1
Wheat, lf.	5	1	2	0	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	4	0	1	4	4
Steng'l, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
Hum'l, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Miller, c.	4	0	0	12	1
Rucker, p.	2	0	1	1	1
*Schultz	1	0	0	0	0
Dell, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	5	7	33	11

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ph'l'n, 3b.	5	0	3	1	3
Fisher, ss.	6	0	1	2	6
Sch'lte, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Zim'n, 2b.	5	1	1	0	4
Mur'y, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
†Saier	1	0	0	0	0
Good, rf.	0	0	0	2	0
W'ms, cf.	5	0	1	4	0
Archer, c.	4	0	1	5	0
M'L'y, 1b.	4	1	0	15	1
H'ph's, p.	3	1	2	0	3
Lav'd'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Knisely	1	0	0	0	0
Total	42	4	11	33	17

*Batted for Rucker in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Murray in the tenth inning.
‡Batted for Lavender in the eleventh inning.

Errors—O'Mara, Phelan, Williams, McLarry.

Brooklyn .....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—5
Chicago ....0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hit—Daubert. Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Home run—Schulte. Stolen bases—Wheat, 2; Cutshaw, Murray, Getz. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 4. Sacrifice hits—Phelan, Cutshaw. Double play—Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 10. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rucker, 1; off Dell, 3. Hits—Off Rucker, 9 in 7 innings; off Dell, 2 in 4 innings; off Humphries, 5 in 8 innings and none out in ninth; off Lavender, 2 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Rucker, 5; by Humphries, 1; by Dell, 5; by Lavender, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day ad Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

O'DAY BACK IN HARNESS.

President Tener Reappoints Former Umpire to His Old Position.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Henry "Hank" O'Day, veteran umpire, today was reappointed by John K. Tener, President of the National League. President Tener was in a box seat at the start of the first game of the Brooklyn-Chicago double header, and when Umpire Quigley took the field to officiate single-handed, President Tener sent word to O'Day to come to his box, where they conferred a few minutes. O'Day then hurried away for his umpiring regalia and returned in the fourth inning of the initial game, and officiated as arbitrator on bases. He was given a rousing welcome by the "fans," who applauded him for fully ten minutes.

Braves Fall Before St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—St. Louis overwhelmed three Boston pitchers in the opening game of their series here today and won, 7 to 2, the world champions losing their fourth straight game. Ragon was hit for three runs in the first inning. He was succeeded by Hughes, who granted but two hits in five innings. Davis entered the box in the eighth and three hits, including a home run, off him gave the locals four more runs. A ninth-inning rally saved Stallings's team from a shut-out. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	4	0	2	1	2
B'ch'r, lf.	3	2	2	3	0
Miller, 2b.	3	2	1	4	3
Long, rf.	4	1	2	5	0
Hyatt, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
Dolan, cf.	4	1	0	0	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	3	0
Betzel, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4
Ames, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Total	32	7	10	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Con'ly, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Magee, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
Sc'm't, 1b.	3	0	2	4	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	2	0	1
M'v'le, ss.	3	0	1	5	4
Gowdy, c.	4	0	0	7	3
Ragan, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Tyler	1	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p.	1	0	0	0	0
†Egan	1	0	0	0	0
Davis, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	8	24	9

*Batted for Ragan in the third inning.
†Batted for Hughes in the eighth inning.

Errors—Magee, Schmidt, Maranville, Gowdy, Betzel.

St. Louis ....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 .—7
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Two-base hits—Snyder, Magee. Home run—Bescher. Stolen bases—Bescher, Hyatt. Sacrifice hits—Ames, Schmidt. Double plays—Ames, Miller and Hyatt; Betzel and Miller; Butler, Miller and Hyatt. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Ragan, 2. Hits—Off Ragan, 5 in 2 innings; off Hughes, 2 in 5 innings; off Davis, 3 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Ames, 3; by Ragan, 1; by Hughes, 3; by Davis, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—St. Paul, 14; Indianapolis, 3. Indianapolis, 7; St. Paul, 1.
At Columbus — Columbus-Kansas City, (rain.)
At Cleveland—Minneapolis, 8; Cleveland, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 9; Milwaukee, 1. Louisville, 3; Milwaukee, 1.

State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 6; Syracuse, 4. Elmira, 7; Syracuse, 3.
At Albany—Albany-Wilkes-Barre, (rain.)
At Troy—Troy-Scranton, (rain.)
At Utica—Binghamton, 6; Utica, 1.

Southern League.

At Memphis—New Orleans, 8; Memphis, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 12; Mobile, 8.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 7.
Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 4.
(Eleven innings.)
St. Louis, 7; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 14; Cincinnati, 6.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 3; Kansas City, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 4; Harrisburg, 2.
Buffalo, 6; Montreal, 5.
(Ten innings.)
Buffalo, 9; Montreal, 1.
Providence, 10; Richmond, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	61	34	.642
Detroit	62	38	.620
Chicago	59	40	.596
Washington	53	47	.530
New York	47	48	.495
St. Louis	39	59	.398
Cleveland	37	59	.385
Philadelphia	33	66	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	53	44	.546
Brooklyn	53	48	.525
Chicago	50	47	.515
New York	49	47	.510
Pittsburgh	50	49	.505
Boston	50	50	.500
St. Louis	49	54	.476
Cincinnati	42	57	.424

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	56	43	.566
Chicago	57	44	.564
Pittsburgh	55	43	.561
Newark	54	44	.551
St. Louis	53	47	.530
Buffalo	46	57	.447
Brooklyn	46	58	.442
Baltimore	35	66	.347

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	60	31	.659
Buffalo	55	34	.618
Montreal	51	45	.531
Harrisburg	46	46	.500
Rochester	41	50	.451
Toronto	41	52	.441
Richmond	41	54	.432
Jersey City	35	58	.376

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Newark.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Harrisburg.
Jersey City at Richmond.
Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.

GIANTS WIN AT DETROIT.

New York Nationals Shut Out S. & S. Team Before Big Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—The Giants jumped to Detroit from Cincinnati this afternoon and played an exhibition game with the S. & S., a semi-professional team of this city, which they won by a 4-to-0 score. Manager McGraw used two pitchers, Schupp and Ritter. This is the first time the Giants have shown here, and that they are popular in Detroit was shown by the crowd at Mack Park, which numbered well over 5,000.

One run would have been enough for the Giants to win the game, for both Schupp and Ritter gave but few hits. Both sides had men on bases almost continually, but the pitchers tightened in the pinches and, aided by brilliant fielding, kept the score low. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	0	2	0	1
S'gr's, cf.	4	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	4	2
F'ch'r, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
Grant, ss.	1	0	0	0	1
Bab'n, rf.	5	1	2	1	1
Br'n'd, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
Kelly, 1b.	4	1	1	4	1
Meyers, c.	1	0	0	4	1
Wend'l, c.	3	1	1	10	0
Schupp, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Ritter, p.	2	0	0	1	0
Total	37	4	10	27	10

S. & S.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baxter, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3
Lav's, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Laur't, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Carl'n, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Ku'gen, p.	4	0	1	2	0
Frutig, 1b.	3	0	0	8	2
Frey, 3b.	3	0	2	2	2
Pfeif'r, ss.	3	0	0	0	3
Rab'u, c.	2	0	0	6	4
*Schaub	0	0	0	0	0
†Dick'son	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	7	27	14

Errors—Kuhagen, Frey.

New York.............0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1—4
S. & S..................0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Hits—Off Schupp, 6 in 5 innings; off Ritter, 1 in 4 innings. Two-base hits—Burns, Babbinton, Baxter, Frey. Home run—Kelly. Stolen bases—Burns, Snodgrass, Doyle, Babbinton, Brainerd, Lavens, Frutig. Bases on balls—Off Kuhagen, 2; off Ritter, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Ritter, (Frutig.) First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; S. & S., 4. Struck out—By Schupp, 7; by Ritter, 7; by Kuhagen, 7. Double play—Doyle and Kelly. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Harmon.

Phillies Bat Five Pitchers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 8.—In a heavy hitting contest today Philadelphia won the first game of the series from Cincinnati, 14 to 6. Cravath, with four doubles, brought in eight runs and scored three times himself. Mollwitz made a triple and three singles out of four times at bat. Alexander was hit hard, but on account of Philadelphia's big lead was never in danger and was taken out at the end of the eighth. The locals worked five pitchers, all of whom were wild. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	2	4	1	3	1
B'cr'ft, ss.	4	2	1	5	1
P'kert, cf.	4	4	2	2	0
C'vath, rf.	5	3	4	0	0
Lud's, 1b.	5	0	1	8	0
Whit'd, lf.	5	0	2	2	0
N'hoff, 2b.	5	0	1	3	1
W.K'fer, c.	4	0	0	4	1
Adams, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Alex'er, p.	3	1	1	0	2
C'mers, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Total	39	14	14	27	7

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	5	0	4	1	2
Herz'g, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
R'gers, ss.	4	0	1	2	0
W'ms, lf.	5	0	0	1	0
Wade Killifer, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
G'fith, rf.	5	0	3	1	0
Wingo, c.	5	1	2	6	1
W'ner, 2b.	4	1	0	0	3
M'witz, 1b.	4	3	4	12	0
Dale, p.	0	0	0	0	1
McCl'y, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Toney, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Benton, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Lear, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*V.K'nitz	1	1	1	0	0
†Leach	1	0	0	0	0
‡Clarke	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	6	15	27	7

*Batted for Dale in the third inning.
†Batted for Toney in the fourth inning.
‡Batted for Benton in the eighth inning.

Errors—Bancroft, Niehoff, Herzog.

Philadelphia ....3 4 0 4 0 0 0 3 0—14
Cincinnati ....0 0 2 0 0 0 1 3 0—6

Two-base hits—Cravath, (4,) Groh, Byrne. Three-base hit—Mollwitz. Stolen base—Mollwitz. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 13; Cincinnati, 5. Sacrifice hit—Bancroft. Double plays—Bancroft, Niehoff and Luderus; Alexander, Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Chalmers, 1; off Dale, 3; off McCloskey, 2; off Toney, 1; off Benton, 1; off Lear, 1. Hits—Off Alexander, 11 in 7 innings; off Dale, 0 in 3 innings; off Chalmers, 4 in 2 innings; off McCloskey, 0, (none out in fourth;) off Toney, 2 in 1 inning; off Benton, 5 in 4 innings; off Lear, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Alexander, 3; by Dale, 1; by Toney, 1; by Benton, 2. Wild pitch—Toney. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

FEDERALS TO CUT PRICES EVERYWHERE

Experiment in Newark Yesterday Attracted 18,000—Gilmore Pleased with Result.

Within a short time the Federal League will make the important announcement that a policy of popular priced baseball will be adopted in all eight cities of the independent circuit. That means 10 cents for the bleachers, 25 cents for the pavilions and 50 cents for the grand stand. This innovation was practically decided upon by President Gilmore after he and several other Federal League officials witnessed the big crowd which went to the Newark Park at Harrison yesterday at the reduced prices of admission. The attendance was more than 18,000.

On the 10-cent admission to the bleachers, President Gilmore and his associates expect to make the basis of their future fight against organized baseball. The two major leagues have expected something of this sort for some time, but they hardly expected that the independent league would take such a radical financial step as this.

President Gilmore said at the Waldorf last night that the wholesale reduction of prices did not mean any reduction of the Federal League players' salary or any falling off in the standard of the ball they have been playing. One of the Federal League owners said last night that negotiations were already under way with seven prominent major league players whose contracts expire at the close of the present season.

The Federal League is making its fight now on the supposition that the felling off of interest in baseball this season is because the prices are too high. It is the result of an economic condition, President Gilmore says, which is noticeable in the whole commercial world. He said that at yesterday's game in Newark 60 per cent. of those in the 10-cent bleachers were men. In the 25-cent pavilion it was necessary to stop selling tickets. Only one game of the double-header with Kansas City was played, the rain stopping the second one.

The Federal League President is determined to put a stop to the practice of pitchers discoloring the new balls as they are put into play, and has made a new rule under which a violation will be punishable with a $50 fine.

President Gilmore and President Harry F. Sinclair will go to Boston this week to look over the new park of the Boston Braves before deciding on the plans for the proposed park to be built in this city.

COBB STILL IN LEAD.

Has an Average of .401—Larry Doyle Tops National League.

American League veterans, led by Cobb, hold a big majority of the batting honors, according to averages including last week's games up to Friday. The first ten, counting only those who have played in at least half of the games, consist mostly of well-known batters and is as follows: Cobb, Detroit, .401; Jackson, Cleveland, .339; E. Collins, Chicago, .334; Speaker, Boston, .320; Crawford, Detroit, .316; Strunk, Philadelphia, .316; Maisel, New York, .312; Fournier, Chicago, .308; Lewis, Boston, 305, and McInnis, Philadelphia, .300.

Cobb has made the greatest number of runs, 98, and also leads in stolen bases with 62. He is tied with his teammate Crawford for total bases with 183. Hartzell, New York, with 5 home runs, leads in circuit drives.

Detroit leads in club batting with .268, and Boston is next with .266.

American League pitchers who have attained the .600 mark in 20 or more games are: Foster, Boston, 14 won, 4 lost; Scott, Chicago, 15 and 6; Faber, Chicago, 17 and 7; Ayres, Washington, 9 and 4; Shore, Boston, 10 and 5; Johnson, Washington, 16 and 9; Dauss, Detroit, 14 and 8; Fisher, New York, 12 and 7; Coveleskie, Detroit, 15 and 9; Caldwell, New York, 15 and 9; Gallia, Washington, 10 and 6; Boland, Detroit, 8 and 5.

Larry Doyle, Captain of the Giants, has hammered his way to the front in the National League, whose leaders are: Doyle, New York, .330; Snyder, St. Louis, .327; Daubert, Brooklyn, .322; Wade Killifer, Cincinnati, .312; Collins, Pittsburgh, .309; Luderus, Philadelphia, .307; Merkle, New York, .305; Groh, Cincinnati, .304; J. Smith, Boston, .304; Saier, Chicago, .302.

The leading run getter is Cravath, Philadelphia, who has scored 57 times. Saier, Chicago, who leads in total bases with 164, also leads the league in stolen bases with 22. Cravath, in addition to being a run getter, leads the league in circuit drives with 15 homers.

Cincinnati leads the league in club batting with .254, while St. Louis, with .253, and New York, with .253, are tied for second.

The leading pitchers are: Pierce, Chicago, won 9, lost 2; Mamaux, Pittsburgh, 16 and 5; Alexander, Philadelphia, 19 and 6; Ragan, Boston, 13 and 6; Mayer, Philadelphia, 16 and 8; Dale, Cincinnati, 14 and 8; Dell, Brooklyn, 10 and 6.

Federal League batting leaders are: Magee, Brooklyn, .344; Flack, Chicago, .343; Kauff, Brooklyn, .339; Fischer, Chicago, .337; Easterly, Kansas City, .333; Campbell, Newark, .325; Rousch, Newark, .319; Yerkes, Pittsburgh, .318; Deal, St. Louis, .314; Cooper, Brooklyn, .312.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Scores Enough Runs in the First Inning to Beat Kansas City.

A triple by Esmond, following Campbell's single and an infield out, gave Newark enough runs to win another pitchers' battle in the first inning yesterday on their own grounds. A large crowd took advantage of the reduced prices. Rain prevented the second battle. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2
Newark	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.	3	5	1

Batteries—Henning, Cullop, and Easterly; Mosely and Rariden.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	1
Jersey City	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	.	4	11	1

Batteries—Chabek and Heckinger; Sherman and Tragressor.

Second game—Called on account of rain.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	6	12	3
Montreal	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	5	11	1

Batteries—Bader and Lalonge; Cadore and Howley.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	15	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	13	1

Batteries—Oldham and Onslow; Fullerton and Madden.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	.	10	11	2
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2

Batteries—Schantz and Haley; Cram and O'Donnell.

Another Jersey City Rumor.

While it was officially denied last night that there was any probability of the Jersey City Club being transferred to New London, another rumor concerning the International League supplanted it. This was to the effect that at the close of the present season the Harrisburg Club would be transferred back to its old home in Newark and the Jersey City Club would be placed in Harrisburg. It was said that the financial obligations of the former Newark Club practically necessitated a return to the old home. Mr. Barrow of the International League will probably repudiate all of this, but it is what is being talked about.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. today. Tip-Tops vs. Chicago Feds.

EVERS WON'T QUIT TEAM.

Captain of the Braves Says He Needs a Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—"They've almost got my goat, but I'm going to stick it out," declared Johnny Evers, Captain of the Boston Braves today, when he was asked if the report that he would quit the game for the season at the end of the present series with the St. Louis was authentic.

"I can't quit the team," he declared, "although I want a rest and I need it. But Gaffney has been too square with me and so has Stallings and the club has too much money invested in me for me to lie down at this stage of the game. I can't afford it. The club needs me. But I'm sick, mentally and physically. I'm still weak from that attack of pneumonia last Winter, and my leg is still sore. I have to bandage it every day and I can't play like I used to in this condition.

"But that's not the thing that worries me. It's the fight the papers are making on me, and especially in Pittsburgh, where it is bitterest. I'm not a dirty gutter rat and roughneck, and I can't stand for people to think so. I have a family, and I don't want them and my friends to think that. I fight on the ball team—I mean verbally—but in the years I've been in baseball I've never done any dirty trick toward another player. I've never spiked a man and I don't resort to that sort of tactics.

"I don't mind the fans riding me. I like it, because I take it that they're 'kidding,' but these things in black and white hurt a man. If I were well and strong physically I wouldn't mind it, but my present physical condition is against me. But I'll stick it out as long as possible. I'm going on East with the team, and after we get back home, if I can take some sort of rest for a few days now and then, I may get along all right."

DE PALMA LOSES RACE.

New Time Sheet Places Mulford in Lead for Des Moines Contest.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 8.—An investigation into awarding of prizes in Des Moines's tragic 300-mile automobile speedway contest yesterday, in which two men were killed and two injured, seemed probable tonight, when it was announced that a protest would be filed with the American Automobile Association.

After a long session Saturday night the decision of the judges following the race in the afternoon was reversed and instead of Ralph de Palma being declared the winner, Ralph Mulford was placed first. Mulford's time was announced as 3:27:05.25.

Coroner Claude Koons decided today that an inquest into the deaths of the two men killed on the speedway yesterday would not be necessary.

Mulford received the first prize of $5,000 and an extra $100 by the judges for leading at 100 miles. De Palma took second prize of $2,000, and also $100 for leading at 200 miles. Eddie O'Donnell, in third place, gets $1,000. The other prize winners were W. W. Brown, fourth; W. Barndollar, fifth; Pete Henderson, sixth, and W. J. Shrunk, seventh place.

Tom Alley, who drove for H. W. Ogren, tonight declared that he intended to protest against the official ruling of the race officials. He said he was entitled to either fifth or sixth place.

There was little change in the condition of Driver Billy Chandler, who was injured in the second of the accidents yesterday, in which his mechanician, Morris Keeler, was killed, or of Louis Pieo, who was in the car in which Joe Cooper, the driver, was killed. Cooper's body was taken to Sebring, Ohio, his home, tonight.

Auto Record for Half-Mile Track.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—It was announced today that a new world's automobile record for twenty-five miles on a half-mile track was made during a race here yesterday by Arthur Klein, who covered the distance in 33:59. The previous world's record was made a week ago by Bob Burman at Rock Island, whose time was 38:25. Klein's time is considered remarkable inasmuch as he made two stops, losing about 30 seconds to make a readjustment in his car.

Bicycle Run and Races.

Members of the Century Road Club of America held a run to Orangeburg yesterday. On arriving there three races were held. In spite of the fact that a number of the riders returned to New York by train, the events were all well filled. The two-mile handicap was won by J. Caldwell. H. Terhune captured the short-dash race, while the half-mile novelty event went to J. Crowley. The pacemakers were A. L. Everard, chief; Fraysse brothers, J. G. Schmidt, F. Peterson, E. Gerard, K. Hart, W. Lock, W. Grenda, D. W. Moore, and J. Crowley.

Stiff Country for Walkers.

Members of the Walkers' Club of America covered thirty miles of stiff country yesterday in their regular Sunday tramp. The start was made from Van Cortlandt Park and the objective point Suffern. The route taken was via Broadway to Yonkers, Warburton Avenue to Hastings and Broadway to Tarrytown, crossing the Hudson River at Nyack, and through the towns of West Nyack, Clarksville, Mannet, Spring Valley, and crossing the Ramapo River into Suffern. Among the walkers were R. Remer, Pathfinder J. H. Hocking, A. E. Rode, Alexander Jessup, W. Moore, G. Cheshire, W. Smidt, P. Ryan, and W. O'Connor.

Walkers Visit Staten Island.

Through some of the most picturesque parts of Staten Island was the route selected by the members of the American Walkers' Association for their regular Sunday tramp. The trip was to Midland Beach and return from St. George, through Stapleton by way of the Richmond Road, and then on to the beach, where a stop was made for luncheon. After a two-hour rest the return trip was started to New York. Among those who walked were A. Kotter, B. Postman, T. Trefrey, P. Gardner, J. Haltigan, W. Bockeman, S. Freedman, F. Trinker, F. Leufert, H. Harris, M. Meyers, and D. Goldberger.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Lady Teresa, 112 pounds; Good Wood, 110; Mars Cassidy, 112; Chance and Ambrose, 122 each; Sarsenet, 111; San Vega, 116; Devil Fish, 124; Volant and Jesse, Jr., 111 each; Hawthorne, 125; Fenmouse, 110; Hanovia, 124; Conning Tower, 118.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; selling; about two miles. Swish, 149 pounds; Juverance, 145; Garter, 146; Dixon Park, 140; Buckthorn, 145; Jim Hanson, 165; Valentine, 136.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; five and one-half furlongs. Burglar, 98 pounds; Gipsy George, 111; Mission Bell, 95; Startling, 100; Cosmic, 111; Ormesdale, 110; Sir Vivian, 105; Tea Caddy, 114; Fernrock, 104; Socony, 95; Pleione, 111; St. Isidore, 106; Kilmer, 105; Tom Edward, 107; Pesky, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—Delaware Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Bringhurst, 103 pounds; Coy Lad, 97; Leo Skolny, 104; Sea Shell, 97; Gainer, 116; Montresor, 107; Stromboli, 125; Hanson, 98; Iron Duke, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. El Biod, 112 pounds; Carlton G., 106; Carbureter, 102; Ha'penny, 107; Easter Star, 102; Grosvenor and Colonel Ashmeade, 107 each; Ray o' Light, 115; Borgo and Brian Boru, 103 each; Stars and Stripes, 107; Guy Fisher, 115.

SIXTH RACE.—Maiden fillies and geldings; two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Whimsy, Busy Joe, Bigtode, Queen of Paradise, Smilax, Venture, Belle of the Kitchen, Mollie Elliott, Smoothbore, Jacobus, Remembrance, Flue and Southern Star, all 112 pounds.

Bridgeport Easy for Cleveland.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 8.—The Cleveland Americans had no trouble in shutting out the Bridgeport independent nine in an exhibition game here today, 2 to 0. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0
Bridgeport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

Batteries—Morton, Coumbe and Fohl; Champion and Laverty.

5¢ 5¢ Fifty Fifty Egyptien Cigarettes 2 Boxes of 10's for 25¢

DULUTH OARSMEN HAVE BIG ENTRY

Jim Ten Eyck's Crews Appear in Every Event of the National Regatta.

That Duluth will probably be an important factor in the forty-third annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held on the Connecticut River at Springfield Friday and Saturday, was evident when the entries were announced yesterday by the Secretary, Fred R. Fortmeyer. The Duluth Boat Club, where Jim Ten Eyck is the coach, has the largest representation in the regatta, an entry having been made in every one of the thirteen events on the program. Considering the showing which the men from this club made in the Western regatta a few weeks ago, they will prove formidable opponents to the men from the rest of the country.

The total entries this year show a falling off from the number in last season's event, and this is in part due to the absence of the Canadians. The boat clubs in the Dominion have been disrupted as a result of the war, and there are only two entries in this year's regatta.

Particular interest attaches to the race for senior eights, which has four entrants, in that it will bring together the Duluth crew coached by Ten Eyck and the Undine Boat Club crew, which was coached by Vivian Nickalls up to the time he left for England, about three weeks ago.

New York oarsmen are represented in a number of events, the Nassau Boat Club, the Metropolitans, the New York A. C., the Ravenswood Boat Club and Nonpareil Boat Club having made entries. The Union Boat Club of Boston has a large entry, and in the senior international four-oared race is entered against the University Barge Club of Philadelphia and the Duluth Boat Club.

The cities represented in this year's regatta are Boston, Duluth, New York, Springfield, Mass.; Cambridge, Philadelphia, St. Paul, Lynn, Mass.; Holyoke, Toronto and St. Catherine's and Long Island City. The entries:

Senior Quarter-Mile Dash, Singles.—Newton Darling, Union Boat Club, Boston; W. M. Hoover, Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; R. H. Pearse, Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York; F. X. Deering, Nassau Boat Club, New York; William H. Hart, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, and Waldo Smith, New York A. C.

Intermediate Singles.—Henry C. Pike, Atlanta Boat Club, Springfield; Frank Hardina, Springfield Boat Club, Springfield, Mass.; D. S. Horak, Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; Newton Darling, Union Boat Club, Boston; Henry Heller, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York; Joseph Miller, Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass.; J. Fish, Rockrimmon Boat and Canoe Club, Springfield, Mass., and entries from the St. Catherine's Boat Club, St. Catherine's, Ontario; Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia, and the Detroit Boat Club of Detroit.

Association Singles.—Newton Darling, Union Boat Club, Boston; Henry Heller, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York; W. M. Hoover, Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; F. X. Deering, Nassau Boat Club, New York; Carey Faulkner, Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass.; Thomas J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, and Waldo Smith, New York A. C.

Championship Senior Singles—W. M. Hoover, Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, and Robert Dibble, Don Rowing Club, Toronto.

Intermediate Doubles.—Atlanta Boat Club, Springfield, Mass.; Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, and Union Boat Club, Boston.

Senior Doubles.—Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass., and Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells.—Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, and Duluth Boat Club, Duluth.

Senior Four-Oared Shells. — Union Boat Club, Boston; University Barge Club, Philadelphia; Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, and Detroit Boat Club.

Senior International Four-Oared Shells.—Union Boat Club, Boston; University Barge Club, Philadelphia; Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, and Detroit Boat Club of Detroit.

Senior Quadruple Sculls.—Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, and New York Athletic Club.

Intermediate Eight-oared Shells.—Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul, Minn; Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; Farragut Boat Club, Lynn, Mass., and Detroit Boat Club, Detroit.

Senior Eight-oared Shells.—Rockrimmon Boat and Canoe Club, Springfield, Mass.; Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; Atlanta Boat Club, Springfield, Mass, and Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia.

Junior Eight-oared Shells, (special event.)—Ingleside Boat Club, Holyoke, Mass.; Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; Springfield Boat Club, Springfield, Mass.; Atlanta Boat Club, Springfield, Mass., and Detroit Boat Club, Detroit.

Harlem Oarsmen Out in Force.

Harlem River oarsmen were out in great numbers on the river yesterday. The local entrants in the national regatta at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 13 and 14, were putting the finishing touches to their training. Heller of the Metropolitans entered in the intermediate singles, is already at Springfield, practicing over the course. He is being coached by Emery of the same club. Rooney, the Ravenswood senior sculler, is also there with his Australian professional coach.

Deering of the Nassaus, Hart of the Metropolitans, and Pearse of the Nonpareils, all entrants in the quarter-mile dash at the Nationals, were out on the Harlem, but the choppy water made fast time impossible.

The Nonpareil four-oared shell (intermediate) was practicing turns around a buoy anchored near the Speedway.

Captain Kalina of the Bohemians had his four-oared gig on the river and was putting them through a stiff workout. This crew will row in the Long Island Regatta on Aug. 28.

The Lone Star Club has instituted a series of monthly club regattas, with the idea of improving the new members. Most of the events are for novices, and handicaps are given to encourage competition.

Movie Oarsman Against Real Critics

A moving picture company descended on the Harlem River boat clubs yesterday and impressed four eight-oared shells into making a fake race before the camera. The hero, an alleged ex-college oarsman, stroked one of th crews, and at an exacting point he broke his oar and jumped overboard. The race had to be rowed about a dozen times before the operator was satisfied, and the comments on the hero's rowing were more amusing than complimentary.

Trotting Futurity at Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 8.—The first of the 1915 clash of the colt trotters and pacers for big money will take place this week at Grand Rapids, where the fourth week's racing of the Grand Circuit season will be held, commencing tomorrow. The matron stake of the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders is the event of the week. This event is in two divisions, for 3-year-old trotters and for pacers of the same age. On account of its being the first of the futurities to be raced it holds more than ordinary interest.

Nicholls Defeats Faser.

Gil Nicholls, the metropolitan open champion, defeated James Faser in two games yesterday in the series of ten games that he played in the Great Neck pro on the latter's home links. Nicholls won the first by a margin of three and one and the second one by six and five. A large gallery followed the players over the links. Prominent among them was Walter J. Travis, who was interested in seeing Nicholls's efforts to break seventy and win a $50 bet that Nicholls had made that he would accomplish this feat once in ten games.

Motor Cycle Record for 100 Miles.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Riding 100 miles in 1:54:13 2-5 here today Maldwyn Jones of Lebanon, Ohio, and Claude Pineau of Middletown broke the world's record for a half-mile dirt track. The two relay riders also lowered the record for the first, second, and third quarter of the distance, riding the first 25 miles in 28:20, the half in 57:25, and 75 miles in 1:25:50.

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BOROUGH PARK VICTORY.

Crescent A. C. Tennis Team Loses Return Match, 6 to 3.

Borough Park tennis players won their return match against the Crescent Athletic Club representatives yesterday on the Bay Ridge courts by the score of 6 to 3. In the first series of contests Borough Park won, 7—2. With the score 2 to 1 in favor of the Crescent A. C., rain fell heavily and caused a delay of an hour. It was found that the grass courts were unfit to play on, and the clay courts were substituted. The change appeared to benefit the visitors, as they won five of the six remaining matches.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., and S. Howard Voshell, Captains of the two teams, played an interesting match. Voshell was wild, while the Crescent A. C. star was at his best and won at 6—3, 3—6, 6—1. Five matches were played in singles, and each contest went to an extra game for a decision. The summary:

Singles.—Charles M. Bull, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, defeated S. Howard Voshell, Borough Park, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1; D. Van Brunt, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated C. Schubert, Borough Park, 6—2, 6—8, 6—2; Dr. W. S. Jennings, Borough Park, defeated E. W. Page, Crescent Athletic Club, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5; W. H. Hartye, Jr., Borough Park, defeated J. W. Ivins, Crescent Athletic Club, 6—4, 6—8, 6—0; W. S. Holt, Borough Park, defeated J. H. Walkely, Crescent Athletic Club, 7—9, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles.—C. Schubert and E. A. Davis, Borough Park, defeated W. C. Perkins and Otto Heinicke, Crescent Athletic Club, 8—10, 6—3, 6—2; Dr. W. S. Jennings and W. S. Holt, Borough Park, defeated Walker Bass and J. S. Moore, Crescent Athletic Club, 6—2, 6—3; S. Howard Voshell and W. H. Hartye, Jr., Borough Park, defeated C. F. H. Andrews and D. Van Brunt, Crescent Athletic Club, 6—2, 6—3; J. H. Walkely and E. W. Page, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated G. Donaldson and J. Kress, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES TENNIS TOURNEY.

Five Teams to Compete in National Elimination Competition.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Five pairs playing five different styles of tennis will compete in the elimination doubles on the Onwentsia Courts, Lake Forest, this week for the privilege of playing Maurice E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy for the national championship at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, early in September.

The deciding match for the western championship, which was prevented by rain yesterday, will be the first event of the week and will find the champions of Chicago, Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick, opposed to Heath Byford and Alex Squair, Illinois State title holders.

The Pacific Coast will be represented by Clarence Griffin and W. M. Johnston, and they will play the Eastern team, R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Watson M. Washburn in the opening match, which is scheduled for Tuesday. Dean Mathey and George M. Church, representing the Northwest, and challengers last year, will oppose the winners of the opening match, while the Southern champions, B. M. Grant and Nat Thornton of Atlanta, play the Western team.

NATIONAL TENNIS ENTRIES.

List, Which Closes Aug. 20, May Be Drawn at Newport.

The special notice which Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, had sent to the Secretaries of the clubs straightened out the tangle which threatened as to the entry list for the national championship tournament. The list will close on Friday, Aug. 20, ten days before the beginning of the matches on the turf of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. It is possible that the entry may be reviewed and drawn at Newport during the special tournament of champions there next week.

Rain Stops Public Parks Tennis.

Fairly playing their super-game, Ray Kriss and Edward Gordon, along with Louis Oshman and Max Rettig, were denied the doubles crown of the championship tournament of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association yesterday because of the rain. One set had been completed, which moved Kriss and Gordon a peg nearer the cups, when the storm broke that made all further competition impossible. Referee William H. Brown, Jr., announced that the contest would be resumed in the second set on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock on the same court. Kriss and Gordon scored the first set of the battle which will decide the doubles championship at 6—3, with the point totals at 28 to 20.

The Crotona Park champions started the day by defeating the Prospect Park pair, Jesse C. Fishel and Joseph Rooney, in the semi-final round by the score of 6—8, 6—3, 6—1. The match was begun in the morning and finished shortly after noon.

MUST HAVE BIG PURSE.

Willard Will Fight Moran if Financial Offer is Satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—Jess Willard, showing here Monday with a Wild West circus, was shown this evening a dispatch saying Frank Moran had arrived back from Europe and was anxious to meet Willard. Big Jess was rather nonplussed when he read the dispatch and was slow in saying: "Don't care to say anything at present."

When reminded he had previously assured the reporter, "I will meet all comers at any time," Willard hesitated and then said: "It depends on the money. If the purse is big enough I'll meet Moran or any other heavyweight looking for my scalp and belt."

Frank Moran Back from England.

Frank Moran, the heavyweight boxer, returned yesterday on the American Liner St. Paul from Liverpool, ready to box Jess Willard, the champion, he said, after five weeks training. He wants to face the champion in the ring, but said he would not send him a challenge. "Jack Johnson trained for a year to fight me and only one week when he fought Willard," he said. "I have no manager yet, but expect to get one shortly and then I am going into training," Moran added, "and shall hang on Willard's trail until I force him to fight me." Moran said he weighs 200 pounds now and has his home in Pittsburgh.

Motordrome's Feature Race.

A novel race in the form of a motor cycle team marathon has been arranged as the feature event for tomorrow night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. Thus far the entries of four teams have been received for the twenty-six mile grind. They include Sam Henderson of Detroit and Bill Brown of Newark; Arthur Chapple, the American all-around champion, and Stephano Quaccinelli of Milan, Italy, champion of that country; George Sperl of Brooklyn and George Hamilton of Buffalo, and Herbert Avrault, champion of France, and George Mercier of Brooklyn.

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$1.00 Walking Sticks 35c
$1.50 Suit of Pajamas at 69c
Slight imperfections and some mismates.

PLANT CAPTURES INVITATION RACE

Long Island A. C. Runner Shows Good Form in Brooklyn A. A. Feature Event.

Jim Plant, the Long Island A. C. distance runner, yesterday won the two-mile invitation race which featured the members' games of the Brooklyn A. A. at the Public Schools Athletic League at Flatbush. Plant was in fine form, and had no difficulty triumphing over the field of ten which started in the event. Sidney Jackson, the colored runner, competing unattached, challenged Plant in the last quarter mile, but he had too much handicap to overcome to be dangerous to the Long Island representative. Gaston Strobino of South Paterson, one of the United States marathon runners in the Stockholm Olympics, was not up to his best running, and lost second place by a big margin. Plant went the route in 10:05. Abe Lemberg, the former Trinity Club star, now running unattached, made the pace for the first mile, when he dropped back to let Plant go out in front and remain there for the remainder of the distance.

Herman Bowser was a double winner in the members' games, taking his two prizes from scratch. In the 75-yard dash he triumphed in 0:07 3-5, with M. McGuire, scratch, a close second, and M. Price, with 15 feet, third. Bowser came back in the half-mile handicap, and from the back mark scored over a big field in 2:05 4-5, making a new club record for the distance. The former mark, 2:07, was held by John Bell, who finished second to Bowser from a 10-yard start. Third place went to W. Shanahan, with 40 yards' allowance.

The two-mile run was the most interesting of the meet, and resulted in the defeat of Bell, the scratch man, by E. Dorgan, who started off 140 yards. The finish was so close in this race that the judges disagreed on the winner. The victor's time was 10:26.

B. Finkelstein, with 8 feet handicap, captured the honors in the eight-pound shot put with an actual toss of 52 feet. The honors in the running broad jump went to M. McGuire, with an actual jump of 16 feet 7 inches and a handicap of 3 feet. The relay team, composed of Currier, Shanahan, Merkert, and Gross, with 27 yards, triumphed over a mile route in 4:08.

COLORED RUNNERS LEAD.

Salem Crescent Team Defeats McComb's Dam Athletes in Relay Race.

Salem Crescent A. C. sprinters showed to advantage in their monthly games at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday. Special events were made the features of the sports. A picked team of athletes who train at Macomb's Park opposed the colored boys in a special half-mile relay and were easily beaten. The Macomb's runners were Washington, Bogart, Caspar, and Kuhn, and the Salem Crescent A. C. representatives Pendleton, Jones, Foster, and Adamson. The event was a scratch affair, and was won in 1:35.

In another special event at a quarter of a mile J. Rosenbaum, formerly of the Glencoe A. C., outstripped his field in 0:52 1-5. Harry Biddle of the Mohawk A. C. gave Rosenbaum a hard chase and was only a few yards behind the victor as the latter breasted the worsted. O. McAndrews, another Mohawk standard-bearer, was third home.

HOWARD DREW TO RETIRE.

Colored Sprinter, Out of Condition, Will Give Up Competition.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8.—Howard P. Drew of this city, the track athlete, announced his intention to retire from racing in a signed statement published here today. Telegraphing from the Panama-Pacific Exposition Field, where yesterday he was beaten in the 100-yard dash event of the senior A. A. U. track and field meet, Drew said:

"I was bothered with my legs a great deal today in the race, so that I pulled up lame at the finish. I have been in poor physical condition, for I now weigh only 150 pounds, and that is much below my normal. I want to say right here that I am through with open competition after this year."

$40,000 in Purses at Syracuse.

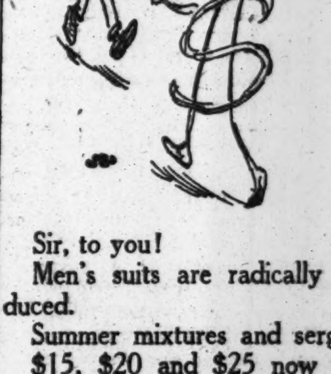
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Purses and prizes aggregating in value more than $40,000 have been offered for the Grand Circuit race meeting at the New York State Fair, Sept. 13 to 18. The card includes amateur and professional events, juveniles, the American Horse Breeders' Futurity, the famous Empire State $10,000 Stake for 2:12 trotters, and the 2:11 pace for $5,000.

Gaelic Football at Celtic Park.

Football and hurling, which made up the program of Gaelic games of the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, at Celtic Park yesterday, attracted more than 8,000 persons, the biggest crowd seen at the Irish-American A. C. grounds this season. About 2,000 Philadelphians came over to see their favorite football team, the Young Emmets, downed in a fast match with the Louth eleven, and some time after saw the Emmets' hurling team overwhelmed by the Limericks, another local combination. In the football contests the Emmets were defeated by a score of 8 points to 4. Holden of Louth twice planted the ball between the goal posts for three points each time, while Morley drove it over the posts for two more counters. Tom Ballahan, the visitors' full forward, registered their only goal and point.

The hurling match, which was played in a rainstorm, was a hard-fought contest, which the Limericks won by a tally of 10 points against 4 for the Emmets. Both these games were played in the second round of the ties for the championships of the Interstate Gaelic Athletic Association.

The second football match, between the Cavan and Wolf Tone teams of New York, was captured by the former with 11 points to 5 for their opponents.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SQUADRON AT ANCHOR.

New York Y. C. Fleet Will Continue Cruise Today to Gloucester.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 8.—The anchor lights of more than 200 yachts are twinkling in this harbor tonight, and fully half of them from the cruising squadron of the New York Yacht Club.

Since "colors" this morning, when they all dressed ship upon signal from Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s, Viking, the flagship of the club, the yacht owners and their guests, in fast launches darting about the harbor, have been visiting each other, and the Eastern and Corinthian Yacht Clubs, while hundreds in shore boats have admired the big cup defense sloops Resolute and Vanitie, which have visited this harbor for the first time.

There will be a men's dinner at the Eastern Yacht Club on Tuesday night, upon the return of the New York Yacht Club's fleet from Gloucester, for which port they start tomorrow morning on their race for the cups presented by Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan; the race back from there will be for the cups presented by Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt. The following day the race for the King's cup will be held off this place.

The crew of the Resolute this morning unbent the main sail she has worn during the bad weather, and bent another that her manager, Robert W. Emmons, 2d, expects will do good work in light winds. No change was made in the Vanitie's sails today, that yacht's work on the cruise having proved quite satisfactory, it is said, to Cornelius Vanderbilt and W. Butler Duncan.

At 9 o'clock this evening there was an illumination of the fleet, the spars and hull of J. P. Morgan's Corsair, George F. Baker, Jr.'s, Viking, F. G. Bourne's Alberta, Henry Walter's Narada, Morton F. Plant's Kanawha, and E. C. Benedict's Oneida were outlined in electric lights, while searchlights played from these and others among the spars of the great fleet.

YACHTS IN SUNDAY RUN.

Lower Bay Owners Hold Brush from Gravesend Bay to Sandy Hook.

Lower bay yachtsmen held their first Sunday run of the Summer season under the auspices of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club yesterday. The destination was Sandy Hook. There was a brush for the racing squadron from Gravesend Bay to the long pier at Sandy Hook, and an informal run home. The wind was light and from the southeast, giving the craft a beat practically all of the way. In the handicap class Joy won on both actual and corrected time.

The Stars and the Knockabouts raced in one division. The winner was the knockabout Mouse. In addition to the racing yachts about a dozen other yachts took part in the run. In all more than 150 yachtsmen sat down to the shore dinner at the Hook. On the way home the yachts ran into a squall. However, all finished without any great damage.

Bayside Y. C. Cruise Ends.

The annual cruise of the Bayside Yacht Club came to an end yesterday, when the cruising squadron of the organization finished the final squadron run from the Stamford Yacht Club to Bayside. Notwithstanding the bad weather, the cruise was a great success. Commodore Storey had under his command one of the largest fleets that have carried the burgee of the club. There were few racing boats in the squadron, and so there were no port to port brushes. The fleet principally was made up of power and auxiliary craft.

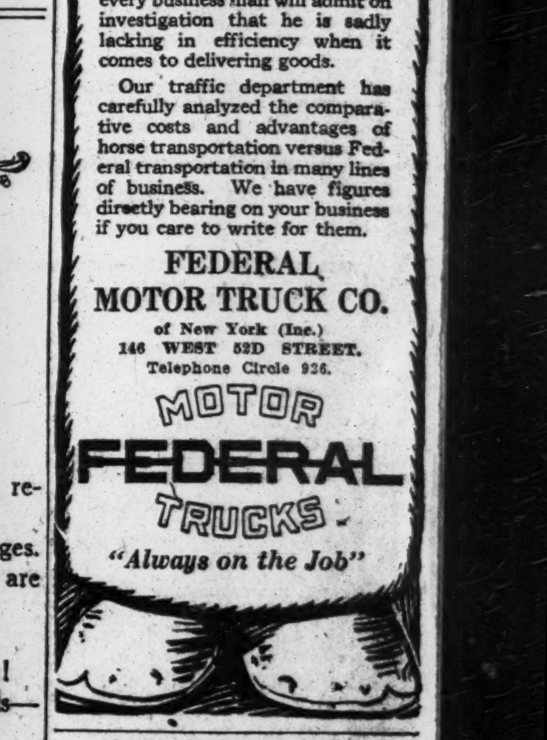
$10,000 Futurity at Empire.

When H. K. Devereux, President of the Grand Circuit, came to New York last week to investigate conditions at Empire City Park by way of preparation for the Grand Circuit trotting meeting Aug. 31 to Sept. 4, he completed arrangements for staging the $10,000 championship stallion futurity for 3-year-old trotters at the New York meeting. Purses and stakes aggregating $81,000 are on the program just announced for the New York meeting. These include races for trotters of the 2:05, 2:10, 2:15, 2:17, and 2:20 classes, and for pacers of the 2:03, 2:07, 2:11, 2:15, and 2:18 classes, entries to which will close on Aug. 23. The purses for these races are $1,000 each.

P. D. Q. VI. in Gold Cup Races.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—P. D. Q. VI., owned by A. Graham Miles of Alexandria Bay and Mrs. Henry Devereaux Whiton of Hewletts, L. I., had a trial trip in the St. Lawrence River yesterday. The speed she made was such a pleasant surprise that she has been entered in the Gold Cup races for Aug. 14 at Manhasset Bay, Long Island. Mr. Miles is shipping P. D. Q. to New York Wednesday.



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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Two weeks ago we had four days of advance and two days of reaction; last week we had five days of advance and one day of reaction. The more sustained forward movement last week was accompanied by a broadening of the market which undoubtedly reflected a wide public interest, but the manner of the market's movement suggested beyond that that the market was in many respects under organized control. In the earlier stages of the forward movement which has now carried the general level of prices to the highest point reached since the early part of 1913 the trading suggested plainly enough activity on the part of pools or groups interested in particular issues, but more lately it has come to appear that the market as a whole had been taken in hand by powerful interests, whose purposes were no longer confined to a few individual issues, but were directed to broad-scale dealings in the market as a whole. Wall Street is always quick to jump from general indications to specific explanations, and one hears mentioned these days the names of some of the men who are credited with the management of what has become a broad bull movement in the stock market. Wall Street guesses on this score, if they be guesses, may not be altogether accurate, but even if surmises as to the individuals most concerned be incorrect there remains little doubt of the great activity these days of very powerful interests who are engaging in stock market operations on a scale not paralleled in any recent year.

Of the things bought by important interests in the course of such a forward movement in the stock market some things are bought to keep because their ownership fits in with plans of broader scope than those which have to do merely with a successful stock market campaign, but many other things are bought by the same interests merely to resell at a profit. In one case an interest in the property itself is acquired, in the other case it would be truer to say that all that is intended to be acquired is an interest in the stock market. No doubt the relative stability of a stock like Bethlehem Steel after the enormous advance which has taken place in a relatively brief period is explainable on the ground that all during the later stages of the advance the floating supply of the stock has been very limited. Things are heard in Wall Street which suggest that some of the insiders in Bethlehem Steel would gladly begin at this time to take profits on their holdings were they free to do so. There is recalled in this connection, however, what Wall Street has understood for some time, namely, that when the very large orders which the company has received from Great Britain were taken assurances were given that control of the company would not be allowed to pass to new and possibly to unfriendly hands until these orders had been filled. It is necessary for the outsider to take account of such factors as these in determining for himself how far a free market actually exists for some of the stocks which show enormous advances. He must also take account of the difference in the position of those stocks which may have advanced on buying intended to make sure of control and of those stocks which have been bought only to be resold. Such matters do not affect the intrinsic worth of the properties represented by these stocks, but they do very materially affect their market position.

But if the market has been tutored, so to speak, by powerful interests, to whose activity the market may owe a good part of its upward swing, this tutoring could not have been carried on successfully had conditions not favored a large rise in prices. The sustained strength of the market even after a large rise bears witness to the confidence which is felt in the continuance of the favorable movements which have been manifesting themselves in the country's business. That improvement has been very great, although proper allowance must be made for the fact that so far at least the improvement has not been uniformly distributed. Many lines, while faring better than they did in the first half year after the war, have not yet shown recuperation to anything like the extent of the gains which have been made in a few conspicuous lines. The war stocks have been reflecting the most spectacular phase of this expansion in business, but not war orders alone, which account for the radical improvement which has taken place in the steel trade, the most important of the country's industries. New proof was supplied last week of the vigorous character of the betterment which has been under way in that industry since last December. Output has been increasing and prices advancing and the trade has come to give new proof of its confidence in a continuance of these conditions in the shape of active buying of pig iron for future delivery, which has brought about a substantial rise in that raw material. It has generally been true that as the steel trade goes, so goes the trade of the country at large, and while the demands growing out of the war undoubtedly give ground for modifying to some extent the inferences to be drawn from the great upward swing in the steel trade, it can hardly be assumed that those demands destroy entirely the barometric quality of the steel trade as a gauge of business tendencies.

The market itself fairly reflects the uneven distribution of the improvement which has come about in business, for by no means all departments of the market have shared equally in the upward swing. The most conspicuous contrast is that afforded between the industrials as a group and the railroads as a group. Had the latter advanced recently as rapidly as have the industrials, the stock market would today be above the high point of 1912 instead of being still, on the average, a number of points under it. That is one of the adverse phases of the market, for it would be a more wholesome market were the railroads improving in proportion to the improvement in industrial issues. It would be more wholesome in itself and in what it indicates, for probably the chief reason for the hanging back of the railroads is the feeling among investors that public regulation has pursued a course which has made the railroad stocks less desirable as investments than they formerly were. That is not as it should be. Regulation of the kind which would commend itself most in the long run is regulation which safeguards not only the shipper but the owner of the railroad as well, for the owner of the railroad is, or should be, the source from which is obtained the capital essential to the continued upbuilding of the country's transportation facilities. Make the railroads less attractive to the investor and in the long run you necessarily make them less serviceable to the shippers.

There have, however, been signs of a change for the better in the attitude of public regulators toward the railroads, and investors have been reflecting that change in a change in their own attitude toward railroad stocks. But that has been coming about very slowly. Too many proofs of the unfavorable state to which the railroads have come are present in the shape of railroads still in the hands of receivers and of stocks paying less return than the investor expects on his money. It is by no means intended to convey the impression that receiverships and reduced dividends are the products solely of excessive regulation. In some cases they are the result of a lack of regulation in certain needed directions, but there can be no doubt that much of the trouble which today confronts the railroads as a whole can be traced to the unsympathetic or the actually unfair exercise of the power of public regulation.

There are those who believe that a new period is coming for the railroads in this respect. They see signs of it in some recent actions of public regulators, and they hope for further proof of it in the shape of the grant of the rate increase for which the Western railroads have applied. Moreover, they have begun to give practical expression to this belief and to this hope in somewhat freer buying of railroad stocks. There can hardly be any doubt that much impetus would be given to enterprise by definite proof that the railroads would be handled less stringently in the future. It is, of course, not all a question of countenancing any unfair railroad practice but merely of leaving the railroads sufficient freedom to handle their affairs in business-like fashion, and to allow them compensation large enough to insure their solvency and in addition to that to show earnings sufficiently attractive to draw to them fresh supplies of partnership capital. While the railroad facilities of the country, at least in a narrow sense, are ample at the present time, the country will surely in due course need the development of existing lines and the construction of new lines, and it would be short-sighted to make capital indifferent to meeting these needs. The stock market has been giving some signs that it believes that the country will avoid that short-sighted policy.

STUDY EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

London Puzzles Over Way to Pay Its Debts to Us.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Better support for the new war loan, bringing a recovery in price, helped the markets to end the week steady. The recent boom on the New York Exchange was reflected here only in a small demand for the steel issues and a further sharp rise in the Canadian equipment companies.

The market had a full week's warning of the impending fall of Warsaw, and the financial district is reconciled to at least one more year of war. This makes the effectiveness of Great Britain's blockade of Germany a vital issue, but the City thinks that an amicable adjustment with the United States of the difficulties raised by the blockade operations should be easy.

The American exchange problem dominates London to an increasing extent. The Treasury officials have appealed for greater economy in the use of gold, and a private arrangement between the banks for this purpose, which was reached on Thursday, indicates the probability that the British and their allies will export gold more freely during the Fall, although no definite understanding to this end has yet been reached.

Despite last week's small mobilization of American bonds, some authorities are advising that England retain these while possible, and combine considerable gold exports with open borrowing in New York to finance abnormal imports, which are expected to reach a very high level in November. The British trade position is likely to be complicated still further by increased enlistment, which will reduce the amount of manufactures for export.

News of the recent shipment of £3,000,000 of gold from Australia to San Francisco attracted attention, but cannot have permanent importance. Money is already easier and bills are in demand for discount below 5 per cent.

BOURSE KEEPS QUIET TONE.

Receives Calmly News of the Fall of Warsaw.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Bourse received the news of the fall of Warsaw calmly. Russian rentes were not affected, but industrials were depressed. French rentes are unchanged, closing at 69. The Bourse is hopefully discussing rumors that pre-war positions will be liquidated at the settlement at the end of this month. Agents de Change meet tomorrow to discuss the situation. They intend to suggest that the Bank of France intervene and aid in the settlement by making advances.

Exchange on London is higher at 26 francs 95 centimes, but dollar exchange is stead at 5 francs 65 centimes. American securities again advanced this week. Prices in the Spanish group were unchanged, as were also the quotations on French bank stocks.

The Bank of France received 93,000,000 francs of gold in the past week. Business is still inactive, owing to the fact that State loans are absorbing all surplus funds.

AUSTRALIA SHORT ON SHEEP

Millions Lost Through Drought—High Prices for Wool Expected.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, July 8.—The American public might as well be forewarned now as later that from all indications the wool output from Australia, which, with Argentina is the world's chief supplier of that staple, will be short next year.

The sheep industry was dealt a staggering blow by the drought this year, and as long as the war continues vast armies must be clothed. The prospect is that neutral nations and private individuals all over the world will feel the pinch of high prices.

In New South Wales, particularly in the famous Riverina region, the losses have been very great. Some estimates place the loss in sheep in this State at 10,000,000. Although figures are admittedly not quire accurate at this early stage, it seems to be fairly certain that in this State alone the wool production was, in the season just closed, 895,000 bales, as against 976,000 last season; and that up to Dec. 31, 1914, the number of sheep in this State was 34,726,000, as against 39,843,000 in the year 1913—a difference, not counting the losses which have occurred since the first of the year, of more than 5,000,000.

Of course, though the Australian sheep men have by reason of the drought had a disastrous time of it, there is for them hope that the rainfall next Spring will be plentiful, there is the certainly that there will be a sustained active market for wool, and there is the assurance that mutton will be higher, and though at Sydney the loss in shipments to Continental Europe—France, Germany and Belgium—is represented by the big difference between the shipments last season and this season, namely 584,955 bales, there is the compensating fact that the shipments to the United States and Japan were the greatest in the annals of the Australian wool trade.

The marked increase in the Austral-American commerce in the commodity, due undoubtedly to the big military orders placed in the United States by British mills, is shown by a comparison of the shipments from Sydney to American ports in the seasons of 1913-14 and 1914-15. These were, respectively, 25,000 bales and 92,600 bales.

As for Japan, which is supplying the Russian Government with war woolens, the figures for the two seasons were 23,000 bales and 65,000 bales.

And what of the immediate future as it relates to the present conflict?

Perhaps it may be best regarded in the light of a speech made a few days ago by James Kidd, President of the New South Wales Sheep Breeders' Association. He said that no doubt Germany and Austria were being starved, but how long it would be before the crash came no one could even guess. The two chief wool exporting countries, he pointed out, were Australia and Argentina. Last year these two countries supplied Germany with 700,000 bales of wool, and this year the amount had fallen to 11,000 bales. Some months ago Germany had seized 100,000 bales in the north of France, but this had doubtless been used for last year's requirements. The raising of sheep had retrograded in Germany, he said, for whereas twenty years ago she raised 29,000,000 of the animals, in 1912 she raised but 3,000,000 and none of her allies could now supply her with wool to any material extent. In view of all this it seemed that the question of clothing would become a very important factor in determining the duration of the war, for men could not possibly lie in the trenches and fight unless they were comfortably clothed and well fed.

To revert once more to the position of the United States on the wool question: Certain patriotic sheep men in that country have been fostering the idea that Americans can soon become self-sustaining in the matter of fleeces and that the Australian system of marketing the commodity is a poor one. With all credit to these men's Americanism, let it be said that Australia is many years ahead of the United States in every branch of the production of raw wool, and it will be only by the same slow, patient and efficient methods that have obtained in the Commonwealth in this direction that the United States can even hope to rival the Antipodes.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Aug. 7, 1915.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$15,511,500		$467,201,700	
Same period last year			425,061,100	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.32	82.22	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	....	....	89.42	82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s...	76	76	76	1
Albany & Susq. 3½s..	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s..	100⅝	100	100⅝	5
Am. C'seed Oil 4½s..	100¼	100¼	100¼	86
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s..	106	105½	106	17
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	101⅜	101	101⅜	63
Am. T. T. col. 4s...	88⅛	88	88	55
Ann Arbor 4s.......	58	58	58	1
Am. Wr. Paper 5s...	56	56	56	11
Armour & Co. 4½s..	91¾	91½	91½	31
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	90¼	89⅞	90¼	111½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	81¾	81¼	81½	14
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta..........	82½	82	82½	146
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	102¼	101½	102	113
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	102	101¼	102	16
A., T. & S. F. 5s..	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	38
A., T. & S. F., E. Okla. 4s	92	92	92	1
Atl. Coast Line 4s...	89	88¾	88¾	4
Atl. Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s.........	81½	81½	81½	7
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	90¼	90	90	63
B. & O. gold 4s......	87	86¼	86½	107
B. & O. cv. 4½s......	87	86¼	87	156
B. & O. S. W. D.3½s.	87¼	87¼	87¼	12
Beth. Steel ext. 5s...	103	101½	102½	26
Beth. Steel ref. 5s....	101½	99	100⅜	1,005½
B'way & 7th Av. 5s..	97¾	97¾	97¾	2
B. R. T. 5s, 1918....	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	66
B. R. T. gold 5s.....	102½	102¼	102¼	2
B. R. T. ref. 4s......	80	80	80	1
Bklyn. Union El. 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	12
Buf., R. & P. gen. 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	8
B., C. R. & N. c. t. 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
Cal. Gas & El. 5s...	93	92½	93	8
Canada So. con 5s...	102½	102½	102½	3
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s..	99	99	99	10
Central Leather 5s...	100	99⅛	99½	37
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.	112¼	112	112	16
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s..	85½	85	85½	139
C. & O. gen. 4½s...	84	83½	84	20
C. & O. cv. 4½s....	72⅝	72⅛	72½	95
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s..........	81½	81⅛	81⅛	1
Chicago & Alt. 3½s..	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	27
Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	92
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	96½	96⅛	96⅛	23
C., B. & Q., Ill Div. 4s	92	92	92	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	90	90	90	3
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	95½	95½	95½	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen 5s.	59	59	59	11
Chi. Great West. 4s.	67	66½	67	12
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s.	95¼	94	94½	108½
C., M. & St. P. cv 5s, Ser. B.	102¼	101⅜	102	26
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Ser A.........	86⅛	86	86	10
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	86½	86½	86½	84
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	89	89	89	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	99⅝	98	98	19
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.........	102½	102½	102½	50
C. & N. W. gen. 5s..	111	110½	110½	27
C. & N. W. deb 5s, '33.	101	101	101	1
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s...	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Chicago Rys. 5s......	94⅛	93	94⅛	25
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	81	80⅞	81	11
C., R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	102½	102½	102½	10
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	63½	61½	62¾	142
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s.	47¼	45	45	148
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s.	115	115	115	2
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s...........	100½	100	100½	81
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s.	76¼	76	76¼	8
Chile Copper 7s......	113⅞	113	113⅝	272
C., C., C. & St. L. gen 4s...........	70	69⅞	69⅞	9
Cleveland S. L. 4½s..	92	92	92	1
Col. F. & I. gen 5s.	92½	92	92	4
Col. & So. ref. 4½s..	80½	80½	80½	1
Col. & So. 1st 4s....	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	1
Con. Gas con. 6s....	116	115½	115⅞	59
Corn. Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, '34...........	94½	94	94½	10
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s..........	100	100	100	7
Cumberland Tel. 5s..	96¾	96½	96½	2
Del. & Hudson ref. 4s	93¼	92¾	93¼	12
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s.	100⅛	100	100⅛	10
Del. & H. deb. 4s, '16.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	2
Denver & R.G. ref. 5s	45	45	45	10
Denver & R.G. con. 4s	71	70½	71	22
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	78	78	78	8
Detroit City Gas 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Detroit Edison 5s...	102½	102	102	4
Detroit & Mac. 1st 4s	87	87	87	5
Detroit United 4½s..	71	69	71	17
Distillers Sec's 5s...	64⅝	64¼	64½	27
Du Pont Powder 4½s	96	94⅝	96	115
Erie 1st con. 4s.....	80¼	80	80¼	6
Erie 1st con. 7s......	109½	109⅛	109½	2
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	61½	61	61½	45
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	68½	67½	68	65
Erie gen. 4s........	65½	65	65½	24
Gen. Electric deb. 5s.	102½	102	102⅜	58
Great Nor. ref. 4½s.	96⅝	95⅝	96⅝	31
Hudson & Man. adj. 5s	26	24½	26	11
Hudson & Man. ref. 5s	71	70	71	8
Houston & Texas C. 1st 5s	105⅞	105½	105½	6
Ill. Central 4s, 1952.	81½	81	81½	21
Ill. Central ref. 4s..	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
Ill. Central 4s, 1953.	81	80½	81	62
I. C.-C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s...........	99½	99	99½	11
Illinois Steel 4½s....	88	86¼	88	102
Indiana Steel 5s.....	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	4
Insp. Copper 6s, '19.	138	133¼	133½	121
Insp. Copper 6s, '22.	138	134	134	389
Inter.-Met. 4½s	75	74½	74¾	161
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	97¾	97½	97⅝	52
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	65	58	62	127
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s, tr. r.	65	58	62	190
Int. Navigation 5s...	55	52	52½	81
Inter. Paper 6s......	100	99¾	99¾	5
Int. Paper cv. 5s....	81	80½	81	36
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	60	60	60	18
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s..	51	50	50	4
Kings Co. E. L. & P. cv. 6s, 1925.....	120	120	120	1½
Lack Steel 5s, 1950..	81	74	79⅝	1,198
Lack Steel 5s, 1923..	94	94	94	21
Laclede Gas 1st 5s...	101½	101¼	101½	9
Lake Erie & West. 1st 5s	91	91	91	2
Lake Shore 3½s......	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928..	91¼	91⅛	91¼	12
Lake Shore 4s, 1931..	90¼	89¾	90¼	50
Lehigh Valley gtd. 4½s, reg.	99	99	99	1
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s.	98½	98½	98½	2
Liggett & Myers 5s..	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞	8
Long Island ref. 5s..	89	89	89	1
Lorillard 5s	100	99½	99½	21
Louis. & N. unif. 4s..	91¼	91	91⅛	21
Manh. cons. 4s, tax ex.	86	85¼	85¼	8
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	4
Michigan Central 3½s.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	5
Michigan Cent. deb. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	1
Mil. El. Ry. & L.....	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	52½	52½	52½	5
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s..........	88¾	88½	88¾	21
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d 4s.	51	50½	50½	2
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	53½	53½	53½	4
Mo., Kan. & E. 1st 5s	90	90	90	4
Missouri Pac. 1st 6s..	97	95⅞	95⅞	8
Missouri Pacific 4s...	35¾	33½	35½	94½
Missouri Pac. cv. 5s.	35	34½	35	76
Missouri Pac. 5s, '20.	77¾	77¾	77¾	6
Montana Power 5s...	90⅛	89¾	89¾	12
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s..	99½	99½	99½	2
National Tube 5s.....	98	97¾	98	8
N.Y. Air Brake cv. 6s	98½	98½	98½	2
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s, 1st paid	103⅛	102½	103⅛	165½
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s, full paid	103¼	103¼	103¼	813½
N. Y. Cent. g. 3½s...	77⅞	77	77⅞	47
N. Y. Cent. d. 4s, '34.	86½	86¼	86½	5
N. Y. C. r. & i. 4½s.	87⅞	87	87⅞	28
N. Y. C.-L. S. c. 3½s, r.	77⅝	77	77⅝	11
N. Y. C.-L S. c. 3½s.	73	72⅞	73	8
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s..........	89½	89½	89½	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s..........	103	102½	103	7
N. Y. G., E. L. H. & P. 4s..........	81½	81¼	81½	6
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s............	110	109¾	110	37
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg..........	105	105	105	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s...............	77	77	77	15
N. Y. Rwys. ref. 4s.	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	2
N. Y. Rwys. adj. 5s..	50¼	50	50	48
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.	95⅞	95¼	95½	98½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	75	75	75	12
N. F. P. 1st 5s......	100⅛	100	100	5
Norf. & West. c. 4s.	88	87⅞	88	39
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s.	106½	105	106½	51
Northern Pacific 4s..	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛	187½
Northern Pac. 4s, reg.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	2
Nor. P. T. 1st 6s....	110	110	110	1
Nor. Pacific 3s......	62⅛	61⅞	62⅛	126
Oregon & Cal. 5s.....	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	5
Ore. R. R. & N. 4s..	89	88	88	14
Ore. S. L. con. 5s.	103	103	103	2
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s....	89	88½	88⅝	13
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s.	85	85	85	1
Pacific of Mo. 2d 5s.	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	2
Pacific T. & T. 5s..	97½	97⅛	97⅛	8
Penn. 4s, 1949.......	97¼	97⅛	97⅛	20
Penn. gt. 4½s........	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	2
Penn. gtd. 3½s, S. D.	81	81	81	1
Penn. Real Est. 4s..	97	97	97	3
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	12½
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.	97⅝	97¼	97½	111
Penn. c. 4½s, c. f. pd.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	69
Peoples' G., C., r. 5s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A......	98¼	98¼	98¼	7
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B.......	98	98	98	2
Public Service 5s....	86⅜	86¼	86¼	13
Ry. St. S., L. T. 5 s.	97½	97½	97½	1
Ray. Con. Cop. c. 6s.	119	116	116	37
Reading gen 4s......	93	92½	93	47
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940.	93½	92⅞	92⅞	101
Rio G. West. 1st 4s..	69½	69½	69½	1
Rio G. West. col. 4s.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	1
Rome, W. & O. c. 5s.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	1
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	97	97	97	12
St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s.......	64¼	64¼	64¼	1
St. L., I. M. & So., R. & G. 4s.........	57	56¼	57	5
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	67	67	67	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, trust rects.	45	45	45	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r., sta..	42	42	42	8
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	106	106	106	4
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	11
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s..	73	72½	73	25
St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	5
St. P., M. & M., M. extension 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	5
St. P. & S. C. 6s.....	105	105	105	1
St. P. & D. 2d 5s.....	101	101	101	1
S. F. & N. P. 5s.....	100½	100½	100½	14
S. A. & A. P. 4s.....	70	70	70	5
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s..	62	61	61½	48
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s....	67	67	67	10
South. Bell Tel. 5s...	97⅛	97	97	15
So. Pacific col. 4s....	81	80⅛	81	65
So. Pacific conv. 4s..	80⅞	80	80¼	173
So. Pacific conv. 5s..	99	98¼	99	105½
So. Pac. cv. 5s, reg.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	2
So. Pacific ref. 4s....	85	84⅞	85	140½
S. Pac., S. F. T. 4s..	80½	80	80	16
So. Railway 1st 5s....	99	98½	98⅝	40
So. Railway gen. 4s..	60⅛	59	60⅛	103
Tenn. C. & I., B. 6s.	101½	101½	101½	1
T. A. St. L. c. 5s....	101	101	101	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s.....	100¼	100	100	97
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s.	93	92½	92½	5
Tex. & Pac. 2d inc...	33	30	30	7
Third Av. ref. 4s....	78⅜	78	78⅜	5
Third Av. adj. 5s.....	76	75½	75⅜	245
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s..	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	2
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s.	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛	13
Union Pac. 1st 4s....	93½	92⅞	93⅛	65½
Union Pac. con. 4s.	89½	88	89½	26½
Union Pac. ref. 4s...	86⅛	86	86	32
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s.	45½	41	45	208
U. S. Rubber 6s......	102½	102	102½	8
U. S. Steel 5s.......	102⅝	102¼	102½	204
U. S. Steel 5s, reg...	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	10
U. G. & E. r. & e. 5s.	98	98	98	1
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s...	96¼	95⅛	96	22
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	1
Va. S. W. 1st 5s....	100	100	100	1
Wabash 1st 5s.......	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	16
Wabash 2d 5s.......	92	90	91	8
Wabash ref. 4s......	17¼	17	17¼	13
Wab. r. 4s, Ep. Tr. r.	17¼	17	17	12
W. r. 4s, Eq. Tr. r., s.	15	14½	15	151
W., P. T. 1st 4s, C. Tr. r.	⅝	½	½	330
W., P. T. 1st 4s, col. tr. r.	⅝	⅝	⅝	25
Westchester Lt. 5s...	102	102	102	1
Western Electric 5s..	100⅞	100½	100⅛	4
W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st 5s	102	102	102	3
W. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	76	76	76	4
Western Maryland 4s.	68⅛	67½	67½	10
West Shore 4s.......	89	89	89	16
West Shore 4s, reg...	86½	86½	86½	1
West. Union Tel. col. tr. 5s	95	95	95	1
West. Union Tel. r. e. 4½s	92	91⅝	92	25
West'house E. & M. cv. s. f. 5s........	105⅝	105	105⅛	126
West'house E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of dep.	105	104⅞	105	80
West'house E. & M. cv. 5s, w. i.......	114	112½	112⅜	2,406
West'house E. & M. 5 p. c. notes.......	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	51¼	51¼	51¼	17
Wis. Central gen. 4s.	82	81½	81½	3
Wis. C., Sup. & Dul. Div. 4s	83½	83½	83½	1
Total sales				$15,218,000

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, reg.........	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	40
Japanese 4½s	77	77	77	2
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	72½	72½	72½	1
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser., Ger. sta.	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	36
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
Rep. of Cuba 4½s....	80	80	80	2
Total sales				$83,000

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4¼s, 1965.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1
N. Y. C. 4½s, '65, reg.	104½	104½	104½	5
N. Y. Canal 4½s.....	109½	109½	109½	11
N. Y. State 4½s.....	109½	109½	109½	15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs...	58½	58	58½	20
Total sales				$52,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1958	94½	94½	94½	3
4s, 1959	94⅝	94⅝	94½	11
4½s, 1960	98⅝	98	98⅝	17
4½s, 1964	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	29
4½s, 1963	102	101⅞	101⅞	17
4½s, 1963, reg	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	½
4½s, Nov., 1957......	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	17
4½s, May, 1957.......	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
4½s, 1965, t. rcts., w.i.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	65
Total sales				$158,500
Grand total				$15,511,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Week Ended Aug. 7.

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35,000	†Atlanta	32	29	30½	+ 1
16,700	†Alta Con. M.	82	80	81	..
6,000	Alas. J., w. i.	13	11½	12	+ ½
111,500	Am. Comman.	17	10½	15	+ 4
35,300	Ariz. Duques.	32	26	28	+ 1
5,500	†Big Cotton..	5½	5½	5½	
7,576	Big Ledge D.	2½	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
22,800	Braden Cop...	8	6⅝	7⅝	+ 1
5,800	†Booth	49	43	45	+ 3
29,645	†Cale. Copper	1¼	96	1 1/16	+ 6
4,100	Can. Copper..	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
200	†Caribou Cob.	35	30	35	+ 5
2,000	†Cashboy	4	4	4	+ 1
2,100	Ch. Cop., w. i.	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ⅝
400	Cons. Ar. Sm.	11/16	⅝	11/16	+ 1/16
2,600	Cons. Nev.-U.	1/16	1/16	1/16	..
7,500	Crown Res...	5/16	5/16	5/16	− 1/16
1,000	D. Bl. Butte.	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
23,000	†Ely Con.....	12	9	10	+ 1
49,000	†Emma Cop..	47	40	47	+ 6
2,500	First Nat. C..	3	2½	7	+ ⅛
2,600	†Florence	50	44	49	+ 2
2,800	†Genesee	41	38	41	
3,900	Goldfield Con.	1⅜	1¼	1 5/16	+ 1/16
12,800	Goldfield Mer.	24	21	22	+ 1
850	Greene-C., new	42	40	41½	+ 1½
3,900	Howe S., w. i.	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+ 1
1,950	†Iron Blossom	74	71	74	+ 2
17,060	Jumbo Exten.	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16	+ ⅛
10,000	Kerr Lake....	3⅝	3	3⅝	− ⅛
9,500	†Kawanas ...	19	9½	11½	+ 1
57,500	Kenne. Cop...	37	33⅜	36¼	+ 2⅜
3,000	†Lone Star....	5	4½	5	..
1,600	Magma Cop..	13¼	12½	12½	..
4,700	Majestic M...	71	50	53	−17
5,900	†McK.-Dar....	22	20	20	− 1
6,500	Mont. Con.....	1⅝	1 1/16	1⅝	+ 1/16
1,900	†Nev. Hills...	19	16	19	+ 3
2,700	N. U. Bing..	3¼	2⅝	3	..
600	Nip. M. Co...	5⅝	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
6,200	†Oro	8	6½	7	..
6,700	Ray Con. M..	38	37	38	..
1,560	Sand. Kendall.	6	5	6	+ ½
3,000	†Sells	32	22	30	+ 5
4,700	†Silver Pick..	10	7	9	..
6,175	Stand. Sil. Ld.	1⅜	1⅛	1 3/16	+ 1/16
38,500	Stewart	1⅝	1⅛	1 7/16	− 3/16
121,200	Success M....	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	+ 1/16
17,900	†Sup. M. Co..	24	23½	24	+ 1
1,100	†Ton. Merger	38	34	31	− 5
3,884	Ton. Ext....	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
650	Ton. C. of N.	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
9,050	Tri-Bullion.....	⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	− 1/32
8,000	Tuolumne C...	⅝	½	½	..
6,400	Wasatch	1¼	1 1/16	1 1/16	− 1/16
10,650	†W. E. Con...	62	59	60	..
4,260	W. Kn. C. pf.	2⅞	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
	STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES				
2,150	Anglo-Am. Oil	17⅛	16⅝	17¼	+ 1
51	Atlan. Refin..	603	598	600	..
100	Buckeye P. L.	103	99	103	+ 3
15	Continen. Oil.	231	226	230	+ 5
3	Crescent P. L.	39¼	39¼	39¼	− 1¼
6	Eureka P. L.	229	229	229	+ 6
180	Gal. Sig Oil..	165	148	162½	+16½
369	I.. P. L., w. i.	150	138	150	+ 9
100	Indiana P. L.	99	96	99	+ 3
1,020	Nat. Transit..	34	30⅝	34	+ 5
11	N. Y. Transit.	210	205	209	+ 5
55	North. P. L..	95	94	95	+ 2
1,020	Ohio Oil......	149	138	148	+ 8
7,220	Pierce O. new	13⅝	9⅝	13	+ 3½
900	Prairie P. L..	171	160	170	+11
1,808	Prairie O. & G.	875	850	872	+17
18	Solar Ref.....	245	225	245	+17
55	Southern P. L.	219	213	219	+ 7
445	So. Penn. L..	323	287	322	+40

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1	So. P. P. L..	123	120	120	+ 8
635	St. O. of Cal..	311	294	310	+15
328	St. O. of Ind..	460	623	450	+37
70	St. O. of Kan.	400	370	400	+60
52	St. O. of Ky..	270	260	270	+27
21	St. O. of Neb.	335	320	335	+25
293	St. O. of N. J.	422	406	416	..
976	St. O. of N. Y.	202	190	200	+10
16	St. O. of Ohio.	435	435	435	+14
10	Swan & F. Co.	111	111	111	− 1
525	Union Tank..	85	80	84	− 1
169	Vacuum Oil .	230	213	220	..
	MINING				
150	All. Film Cp..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
30	Am. Shipbldg.	48	47	48	+ 3
3,340	Am. Wr. P'r	⅝	⅝	¾	− ⅝
7,100	Am. Zinc ...	57	54⅞	53¼	+ ¾
500	Br.-Am. Tob., ord.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅜
6,400	Can. C. & F.	112	95	106	+14
1,950	Can. C. & F. pf.	119	110	114½	+22
11,485	Can. Nat. Gas	2	1½	1 11/16	+ 1/16
6,900	Can. Steel ..	34	24½	32	+ 8½
50,800	Car. L. & P.	11⅝	9¼	9½	− ⅛
5,100	Cent. Fdry...	14	9½	13½	..
3,080	Cent. Fdry. pf.	28	22	27¼	+ 2¼
14,825	Cramp Ship-building ...	80	69½	76	+ 3
3,800	Electric Boat.	440	355	430	+79
3,375	El. Boat pf..	445	360	430	+75
123,500	Electric Boat, new, w. i...	45	38¼	44⅝	+ 5¾
1,280	Emer. Phono.	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	..
1,850	Hall Signal ..	16⅛	14	16⅛	+ 2⅛
100	Hall Sig. pf..	36	36	36	..
1,420	Hendee Mfg..	34½	32	32	− 2½
100	Houston Oil..	12	12	12	− 2¼
200	Int. M. Mar. pf., w. i......	57	55	57	..
4,620	Int. M. Mar. ctfs.	2⅝	1	1	− 1⅝
6,100	Int. M. Mar. pf. ctfs. ...	7⅞	4½	5⅛	− 2¼
4,838	Int. Motors....	21	15⅛	19	+ 4
716	Int. Motors pf.	44	38	43	+ 2
17,300	Inter. Petrol..	10⅝	9¼	10⅛	+ 1⅛
400	I. Rub. Tr. c.	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ½
2,430	Int. Steam P..	12½	8	10	− 2
300	I. S. P. pf....	19	18	19	+ 2
730	Kelly Spr'f'd.	174	161	171	+ 9
135	K.S.T.n.1st pf	87	86	86⅝	+ 1⅝
1,600	L. Torpedo B.	18	10	16	− 1
300	Lima Locom..	34	32	33½	..
87,000	Marconi of Am.	5⅛	3⅞	5	+ ½
7,250	N. St. C. of C.	54	42	52	+10
200	N. Y. Transp'n	15½	15½	15½	..
1,257	Pyrene M. Co.	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ¼
2,800	Riker & H. C.	6⅛	6	6⅛	..
1,400	Savoy Oil.....	8⅝	6½	8⅝	+ 2⅜
29,500	St'd Motors.....	15⅝	11½	13	+ ⅛
930	Sterl. G., w. i.	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	..
8,500	St. Jo. L'd...	13⅜	12	12⅞	+ ⅜
130	U. C. St. Co., A.	101	101	101	− 4
7,000	U. Cig. St., n.	10	9⅝	9⅞	..
7,000	U. Prof.Sh..n.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ 1/16
18,800	Ventura C. O.	14¼	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
6,800	World's Film.	3⅝	3⅜	3½	− ⅜
	†Cents per share.				
	RAILROADS				
1,000	Wabash, w. i.	10⅛	10	10⅛	− 1⅛
855	Wab. pf., (a).	43	42¼	43⅜	− 2⅛
788	Wab. pf. (b).	21⅛	21	21⅛	− ⅛
100	Mo. P., w. i..	19	19	19	+ 1
	BONDS				
$236,000	Ken. C. 6s.	126½	116	125	+ 9
10,000	Mo.P. 4s, w.i.	65	65	65	..
60,000	Pierce O. 6s.	81	77	81	+ 6⅞

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DISSOLUTION NOTICE

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween AARON B. MERGENTHEIM and CHARLES B. MERGENTHEIM, known as AARON B. MERGENTHEIM & SON, has been dissolved. Dated New York, August 2d, 1915.

AARON B. MERGENTHEIM & SON.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Aug. 7, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,974,779	80,561,247
Same period last year	....	45,989,256

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 50 stocks	77.17	73.49	77.17	58.99
Same period last year	....	....	73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	96	95	95	+ 2	200
40½	Apr. 22	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.‡‡	34¼	32½	32½	..	11,200
38⅞	Aug. 3	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	38⅞	32⅛	32⅝	− ¼	197,670
72¾	Aug. 3	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	72¾	68½	68½	− ½	22,960
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical	58½	55½	56	+ ½	5,200
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	93½	93½	93½	+ ½	100
59	Aug. 5	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	59	54¼	55	− 1¼	38,150
86¾	Mar. 12	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	85	85	85	..	100
107¼	July 15	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	106	106	106	+ 5¾	500
175	Aug. 7	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	175	159	174⅞	+14⅞	900
61⅞	July 27	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	61½	57½	59	+ 1½	150,000
106½	July 29	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	106½	105½	106⅛	+ ⅛	1,350
63⅞	Aug. 4	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	63⅞	56¾	61½	+ 4½	72,200
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	118	116¾	118	+ 4	200
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	48⅛	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	149	143	143	− 2⅛	3,550
118¼	July 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	118	118	118	..	100
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	52¼	49⅞	50	− ½	5,000
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	94	..	....
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	93	93	93	..	30
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7⅝	7	7¼	..	3,745
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	35⅝	34¼	34¾	− ¼	2,300
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	25	24	24	− 1	1,600
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	13	12	12¼	− ⅜	3,150
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	31¾	29¾	31	+ ¼	1,400
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	56⅞	52⅜	52¾	− 1	36,250
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	98	96	98	+ 2	900
6⅜	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛	100
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	26	24⅞	26	+ 1	400
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81⅝	79	80⅜	+ 2⅛	40,350
108⅛	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	107	106½	106¾	+ ⅛	500
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	81	81	81	+ 1	900
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	+ 5	103
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
45	July 29	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	44⅞	41¾	42½	− ½	10,705
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	111⅞	108	109	+ 1	7,850
115¼	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	113¾	113½	113½	− ⅛	400
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	60½	..	....
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122⅜	121½	122⅜	+ ⅜	2,400
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	228¾	225	228¾	+ 5¾	520
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	106¾	106⅛	106¾	+ ¾	300
32¼	May 3	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	29	27	29	+ 4	800
90½	June 16	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	89	84⅛	89	+ 6	750
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	8½	7	8½	+ 2¼	500
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†	71⅞	68⅝	68¾	− ¼	48,500
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	5½	..	....
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	102¼	101⅛	101⅛	+ 1⅛	16,150
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅞	98½	98½	+ ⅝	500
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	100½	99¼	100½	+ ½	917
85	July 27	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	81½	78¾	78½	+ ⅜	36,200
106	Aug. 4	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	106	106	106	+ 1½	400
82¾	July 28	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	81⅝	79⅝	80½	+ 1	29,300
73½	July 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71¼	70¼	71¼	+ 1	1,900
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛	200
311	Aug. 6	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	311	250	290	+35	25,480
142	July 27	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	135	132	135	+ 5	1,000
93	Apr. 21	84	July 29	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	86⅝	85¼	85½	+ ¼	7,025
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	126½	126½	126½	+ ¼	100
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	72	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	6	6	6	+ ¼	100
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts.	..	..	80	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	28	28	28	− ½	100
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	71½	66⅝	67	+ ¼	14,400
21⅜	Feb. 8	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	19	11⅜	15	+ 4¾	20,800
54¾	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf.	40	32	37	+ 7	5,700
*60	May 6	*54	Aug. 6	Canada Southern	55	54	54	..	57
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	149¾	144	148¾	+ 4⅝	35,125
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	..	..	74½	..	....
44¾	Aug. 6	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	44¾	41½	43⅜	+ 1⅞	53,200
104½	Aug. 7	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	104½	104⅛	104½	+ 1	1,335
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	..	....
*127	July 31	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*127	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio.	42⅝	40⅜	42	+ 1	15,650
9⅜	Jan. 27	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton	8	8	8	− 1¼	100
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅛	..	....
14⅛	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	12⅜	11½	11⅞	+ ½	7,130
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	31⅜	29	30	+ 1	7,400
98¼	Apr. 19	77¾	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	83¾	81⅛	82½	+ 1½	17,850
130	Jan. 22	122	July 9	C., M. & St. P. pf.	127	125	126¼	+ 1¼	900
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	124	123¼	124	..	1,300
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	163	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	19½	13	16¾	+ 3⅞	104,300
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
131	July 29	126	July 26	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	..	..	131	..	....
49¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper †††	46⅞	44¾	45⅜	− ¼	20,800
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	33	33	33	+ ¾	100
65	Apr. 1	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	60	..	....
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	*55	..	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	101⅝	..	....
43⅜	July 29	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	42⅝	39	41	+ 2	129,600
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	..	..	26	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	..	..	49⅝	..	....
49½	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
131¾	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	129	128	128	− ½	1,210
94	Aug. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	94	75	88¾	+14½	28,970
103	Aug. 6	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	103	100¾	103	+ 2	700
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	− ¾	8,230
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	80⅞	80	80	..	1,400
49	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	..	..	45	..	....
92¾	Aug. 7	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	92¾	66½	85½	+17¼	282,650
106	July 30	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	106	102	104½	+ 1½	6,865
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	111	106	110	..	3,770
105	July 23	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	103½	..	....
92	July 13	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	92	92	92	..	100
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	148	146	148	+ 2⅛	400
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	415	415	415	− 5	100
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	5⅛	5	5⅛	− ⅜	600
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	10	7½	10	+ 2½	700
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6⅛	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115	114	115	..	42
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	58½	..	....
29	July 28	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	28⅞	26¼	28¼	+ 2⅛	23,200
24¼	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	22¾	21½	22	− ¼	5,787
5	Jan. 11	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	2	..	....
10	Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	4	..	....
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	99	..	....
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	27¾	26⅜	27	+ ½	51,700
46⅜	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	42⅞	41¼	42	+ 1	9,800
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	34	33	33	..	1,800
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	28⅛	25¼	28⅛	+ ⅛	300
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	49	49	49	− ¾	200
290	July 9	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	290	287½	290	..	236
110⅛	Aug. 6	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf.	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅛	100
177½	July 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	174½	171⅛	171⅛	− ⅝	9,630
207	Aug. 7	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	207	181	204	+26	12,200
107	July 19	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	106¼	105	106	+ 2	650
55⅝	June 29	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53¼	51¼	51½	..	25,400
105⅛	July 21	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅜	100
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	119⅝	118	119¼	+ 1⅜	7,276
43⅜	July 29	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt. N. cfs. for ore prop	43¼	41	41½	+ 1½	85,600
67½	June 12	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	64⅜	61¾	64	+ 2½	21,700
84	Aug. 6	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L.&P.	84	84	84	+ 2	200
98½	July 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L.&P. pf.	..	..	98½	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	118	117¼	118	..	122
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	104⅞	103⅛	103⅞	+ ⅞	1,836
35⅝	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	34⅜	33	33	+ ¼	76,200
24⅜	Apr. 29	10⅜	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21⅞	20⅛	20⅜	− ¼	7,700
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	76½	76	76	+ 1¼	600
21¾	July 30	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n.	21¾	20	20¼	− ¾	6,000
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf.	76	72½	73	− 1	6,000
15⅞	Aug. 6	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	15⅞	9⅜	14	+ 4	5,800
30½	July 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	30⅜	28	30⅜	+ 8⅜	700
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	111⅞	98¾	107½	+ 9½	30,400
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	110	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	70	60	70	+10	700
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99½	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	9⅞	9	9¼	− 1⅛	2,200
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	38¾	37	37	− 1¼	2,300
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K C., FT. S. & M. pf.	..	..	68½	..	....
29¾	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	25¼	23⅞	24¼	+ 1	6,300
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	57⅛	55⅝	56⅝	+ 1	1,100
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	78	78	78	− 2	100
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	122⅜	..	....
145	Aug. 7	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	145	137	145	+ 8	250
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	109¾	..	....
56	Aug. 5	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	56	50	55½	+ 5½	19,600
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	103½	101	103	+ 3	1,400
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	6	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	19⅛	..	....
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	146¼	143	145	+ 1¼	17,650
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	222½	222½	222½	− ½	155
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	119	..	....
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	32¼	32	32¼	− ¼	225
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	..	..	17⅝	..	....
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	92½	..	....
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	170	170	170	+ 2	100
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	114⅛	..	....
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	112	110	110	− 2	855
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	76	..	....
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	66¾	66	66¾	+ 1⅝	300
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd.	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	+ 1⅞	356
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	51	..	....
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	37¾	34	35½	+ 1⅝	6,900
89	June 7	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	85¼	82½	84½	+ 2	3,300
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	34¼	30¾	33¼	+ 3¼	6,200
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	38	35	38	+ 3	500
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	95½	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	82¾	74	78	+ 5¾	71,430
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	80	78	78	+ 1	1,000
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅜	10,050
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	15	15	15	..	225
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	35	35	35	+ 1	100
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118	117	117⅞	− ⅛	1,360
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	132	132	132	..	30
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St. P. & S.S.M. l.l.	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅞	6	8⅜	+ 2⅛	6,210
40	Apr. 5	13¼	July 19	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	21	17	19⅝	+ 3⅝	2,400
18¼	Apr. 19	1¾	July 27	Missouri Pacific	3½	2½	2½	− ½	13,600
55¾	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	48¾	48½	48½	+ 1½	300
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power Co.	102	102	102	..	100
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co. pf.	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†	..	..	176½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	120½	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	..	..	121	..	....
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	122⅜	..	....
80⅛	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	73⅞	73	73	..	700
106⅛	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	106	105⅛	106	..	300
27⅜	July 27	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	25¾	23	24	− ½	13,445
90	July 27	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	88½	..	....
70¾	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	66	63⅞	65½	+ 2¼	13,225
111	June 10	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	110	110	110	+ 1	120
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7½	June 4	4¾	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	5	4¾	4¾	..	600
16⅞	Apr. 27	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15	14¼	15	+ ⅞	4,120
116½	Aug. 5	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	116½	109½	114	+ 4⅞	32,900
92¾	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	90⅝	88¼	90	+ 1¾	30,520
36½	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	31½	30½	31	+ 1	1,600
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64¼	62	63	+ 1	7,400
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	29	27½	27½	− ½	1,500
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	..	..	17	..	....
107	Aug. 6	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & Western	107	105¼	107	+ 1⅞	2,700
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf.	..	..	90	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	72⅞	70	72⅞	+ 1⅞	800
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	108½	106½	107¼	+ 1⅛	13,535
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	2½	2½	2½	..	50
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
38	Aug. 3	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	38	32	33	+ 2	12,400
39½	Apr. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	29¼	29¼	29¼	− 2½	150
91	May 11	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	91	..	....
111⅜	Apr. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	109	106⅜	109	+ 1⅛	9,300
123½	Apr. 3	112½	May 10	People's Gas, Chi.	116	116	116	..	200
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	9¾	..	....
75	July 17	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	..	..	65	..	....
90	July 27	83	May 14	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	..	..	90	..	....
81½	July 20	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†	78	73	78	+ 4	1,950
72	Jan. 18	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	69	68	69	+ 3	500
98½	June 5	90	June 19	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	90	..	....
26⅞	July 29	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	26	24	24¼	− ⅝	5,925
98	Feb. 10	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	94¾	93	93	− ¾	500
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
92	Aug. 4	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	92	91	92	+ 2	400
58⅞	Aug. 7	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	59⅞	50	57⅞	+ 7¼	75,800
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛	100
110¾	Apr. 22	100	July 20	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	100	..	....
167	June 14	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	161½	160	160	− 1	1,040
4¼	Aug. 7	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	4¼	3	3⅝	+ ⅝	8,500
6⅛	June 15	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.	5¼	3¾	5	+ 1⅛	2,300
42⅞	Aug. 4	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G	42⅞	35⅛	39⅞	+ 4⅜	55,060
95	Apr. 19	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	94	91	93¾	+ 2¾	1,800
26⅛	Apr. 26	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper‡‡	23⅝	22⅜	22½	− ½	14,600
157⅛	Apr. 19	138¾	May 10	Reading†	151⅛	147⅞	150⅛	+ 2⅜	98,050
90	June 12	82⅛	July 30	Reading 1st pf†	83	83	83	+ ⅞	100
86½	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf†	82	82	82	+ ½	200
46½	July 29	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	45	42¼	44⅛	+ 1½	69,780
98½	Aug. 4	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	98½	95½	98	+ 2¼	3,400
1⅛	Apr. 9	⅛	July 15	Rock Island Co.	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛	100
2½	Apr. 9	¼	June 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	⅜	⅜	..	300
6⅜	May 12	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	6	3½	5½	+ 2	28,750
18	May 6	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	13	8¾	12¾	+ 3⅝	9,100
7¼	June 26	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	6⅛	4¾	5⅞	+ 1⅜	5,050
12½	June 28	8	June 16	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	10½	10½	10½	+ 1½	200
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7	5½	6⅛	+ ⅞	3,850
19	Apr. 23	13½	July 22	St. Louis Southwest.	14	14	14	..	200
37	Jan. 21	30	July 8	St. L. Southwest. pf.	..	..	30	..	....
17	Apr. 21	11⅛	July 31	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	11⅝	14¾	+ 3½	4,500
42⅜	Apr. 21	29⅜	July 24	Seaboard Air L. pf.	35¼	31	35	+ 3¾	5,600
209½	Feb. 1	131¾	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	150	147	149¼	+ 2¾	3,860
125½	Feb. 19	121⅜	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	124¼	124⅛	124¼	+ ¼	200
47	Aug. 5	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	47	42⅛	45	+ 2½	14,700
90	July 19	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	90	90	90	+ 4⅞	200
75	Aug. 6	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar	75	75	75	+ 3	100
93½	Apr. 12	89⅝	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf.	..	..	93½	..	....
95	Apr. 21	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	88⅞	86¾	88⅜	+ ⅞	40,825
106¼	Apr. 19	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	..	..	98¾	..	....
19⅜	Apr. 9	12½	July 23	Southern Ry.	15¾	13⅞	15¾	+ 2¼	10,900
63	Jan. 26	42	July 23	Southern Ry. pf.	46½	44½	46½	+ 1½	500
56½	July 14	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	56¼	55¾	56	+ ½	400
73⅝	July 13	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	72	72	72	..	100
87¼	Aug. 2	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	87¼	82½	84¼	− ¼	55,500
103¾	Aug. 6	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	103¾	101⅞	103¾	+ 1⅜	860
43⅛	Aug. 7	25½	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER‡	43⅛	37½	42¼	+ 5½	55,930
144½	Apr. 19	120	May 14	Texas Co.	142	133½	140	+ 7	12,400
135	Aug. 5	123	June 14	Tex. Co. sub. rec. f. pd.	135	132	134½	+ 8½	700
17⅞	Apr. 19	8½	July 23	Texas & Pacific	10¾	9½	10⅜	+ 1¾	1,200
105¼	July 12	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	105¼	..	....
58	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	52¼	51	51	+ ¼	4,300
102½	Apr. 16	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf	100¾	97	100¾	+ 2¾	700
2½	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	..	..	1½	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 23	5½	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	7	..	....
7⅛	June 15	6	July 26	T., St. L. & W. pf. cfs	..	..	6	..	....
100	Apr. 19	90	July 9	Twin City Rap. Tr.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅝	100
76⅞	July 28	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE.	..	..	75	..	....
105	July 26	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	105	..	....
7¼	Apr. 6	4⅜	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper.	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	+ ¾	1,400
30⅞	Apr. 6	22⅞	July 13	Union Bag & P. pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	− 1⅛	200
134⅝	Apr. 19	115¾	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	131⅝	128¾	130⅜	+ 1⅞	100,100
82	June 12	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	81	80⅜	81	+ ½	1,220
31½	Apr. 21	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	..	..	30⅝	..	....
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	45⅛	44½	45⅛	+ ⅝	500
105	Feb. 11	100	June 19	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	104½	103	104⅜	+ 1⅜	300
66¼	Apr. 15	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	58	58	58	..	200
21⅜	July 20	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	18	17	17	− ½	900
40¼	Apr. 26	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	35	34	34⅝	+ ⅛	1,600
20	Aug. 5	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	20	15½	18	+ 2	13,300
46½	Apr. 19	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	44	39	40	+ 4	1,000
73¼	Mar. 9	60	July 27	U. S. Express	..	..	60¾	..	....
69	Aug. 7	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	69	57	67⅞	+10⅜	82,300
95½	Aug. 7	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	95½	94⅛	95½	+ 5⅜	700
50	Jan. 12	35	June 30	U. S. Realty & Imp.	39	37⅛	39	+ 3½	300
10¾	June 14	1¼	Apr. 26	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3	2⅞	3	+ 1	200
10¼	June 14	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	3	3	3	− ¾	200
74¾	Apr. 14	44	July 24	U. S. Rubber	50⅜	45⅛	47⅛	+ 2	18,800
110	Apr. 9	101⅝	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	105⅛	102⅜	105⅛	+ 2⅞	1,300
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
73⅝	Aug. 6	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	73⅝	66⅝	72⅝	+ 5¾	652,605
113	July 31	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	112⅝	111	112⅝	− ⅝	6,640
78	Apr. 26	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper‡‡	68⅜	65⅜	66¼	+ ¼	48,900
37⅞	Aug. 2	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	37⅞	34¼	35⅝	− ⅛	21,110
102	July 31	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	102	101	101	..	310
51½	Aug. 5	36	June 9	Va.-Iron, Coal & C.	51½	48	51	+ 1¾	4,600
15	June 14	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	15	..	....
35	June 14	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	35	..	....
2¼	Apr. 30	⅛	May 26	WABASH	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛	100
6½	Apr. 29	⅛	June 28	Wabash pf.	¼	¼	¼	..	1,400
109	Aug. 6	77⅛	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	109	98	107	+ 9	2,325
27	June 12	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	25¼	24	25	..	1,700
40	Mar. 30	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	38	34	38	+ 2	400
71	Aug. 5	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	71	68	70⅜	+ 1⅜	6,420
113¾	July 30	64	Feb. 24	West. E. & M.†	113⅛	110¼	112⅞	+ 1⅞	234,800
133	Aug. 7	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf†	133	131	133	+ 3	600
255	May 10	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	255	..	....
3¾	Jan. 18	½	July 28	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	½	½	½	..	300
16	Jan. 18	2	Aug. 2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	2½	2	2⅛	− ⅛	300
6	Jan. 18	¾	Aug. 6	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅞	¾	¾	− ¼	300
148¾	Aug. 7	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	148¾	135	146½	+11⅜	9,655
105	June 22	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overland pf.	104	103¼	104	+ ½	200
39⅞	Jan. 21	28	July 14	Wisconsin Central	32¼	30¼	32¼	+ 2½	1,000
111½	Apr. 14	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolworth (F.W.) Co.	106¼	103½	105¼	+ 1¼	2,400
122⅛	Aug. 2	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	122⅛	122	122	+ 2	200

MINING.

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
.21	June 3	.07	May 29	Comstock Tunnel.‡‡‡	.11	.11	.11	..	500

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
August 2	2	1¾	2	2
August 3	2	1½	1¾	1¾
August 4	2	1¾	2	1¾
August 5	2	1⅞	2	1¾
August 6	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
August 7	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range— High	2	2
Low	1½	1¾
Same week last year— High	8	6
Low	6	6
Year to date— High	3	2¾
Low	1	1½
Same period last year— High	10	6
Low	1	1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 2	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼
Aug. 3	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Aug. 4	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Aug. 5	2½	2½@2¾	3¼
Aug. 6	2½@2¾	3	3¼@3½
Aug. 7	2½@2¾	3	3¼@3½
Week's range— High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2½	2½	3¼
Same week last year— High	8	8	6
Low	8	8	6
Year's range to date— High	4½	4½	4¾
Low	2¼	2½	3
Same period last year— High	8	8	6
Low	2	2¼	2¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON. Demand.	High.	Low.	Last.
August 2	4.76⅛	4.76	4.76 1-16
August 3	4.76⅛	4.76	4.76
August 4	4.76⅛	4.76	4.76 1-16
August 5	4.76⅛	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16
August 6	4.76¼	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16
August 7	4.76⅛	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16

Cables.	High.	Low.	Last.
August 2	4.76 11-16	4.76 11-16	4.76 11-16
August 3	4.76¾	4.76 11-16	4.76 11-16
August 4	4.76 13-16	4.76¾	4.76¾
August 5	4.76⅞	4.76¾	4.76⅞
August 6	4.76 11-16	4.76 11-16	4.76 11-16
August 7	4.76 11-16	4.76 11-16	4.76 11-16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	$4.76¼	$4.76 13-16
Low	4.76	4.76 11-16
Same week last year— High	..	7.00
Low	..	6.25
Year's range to date— High	4.85¼	4.85¾
Low	4.75¾	4.76⅜
Same period last year— High	6.00	7.00
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris Dmd.	Paris Cab.	Berlin Dmd.	Berlin Cab.	Switzerland Dmd.	Switzerland Cab.
Aug. 2	5.70¼	5.69¾	81⅝	81 11-16	5.37½	5.36¼
Aug. 3	5.69	5.68	81⅝	81 11-16	5.36½	5.35½
Aug. 4	5.65¾	5.65	81¾	81⅞	5.35	5.34
Aug. 5	5.64¼	5.63¾	81¾	81 13-16	5.33	5.32
Aug. 6	5.66	5.65	81 11-16	82	5.33	5.32
Aug. 7	5.66	5.65	81 11-16	82	5.33	5.32

	Holland Dmd.	Holland Cab.	Italy Dmd.	Italy Cab.	Russia Cab.	Austria Cab.
Aug. 2	40 1-16	40¼	6.39	6.38	33.12	15.20
Aug. 3	40⅛	40 3-16	6.33	6.32	33.12	15.25
Aug. 4	40⅛	40 3-16	6.26	6.25	33.12	15.25
Aug. 5	40¼	40⅜	6.26	6.25	33.12	15.25
Aug. 6	40¼	40½	6.24	6.23	33.12	15.20
Aug. 7	40 1-16	40½	6.24	6.23	33.12	15.20

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
August 2	Par	†20c	†5c	*45c
August 3	Par	†15c	†5c	*45c
August 4	Par	†20c	†5c	*45c
August 5	Par	†10c	†5c	*45c
August 6	Par	†10c	†5c	*45c
August 7	Par	†15c	†5c	*45c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts— Short Bills.	Discounts— 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
August 2	3½@4	5¼	5 @5¼	27f 24½c
August 3	3½@4	5¼	5 @5¼	27f 10c
August 5	4 @4½	4⅞	4⅞@5	26f 83½c
August 4	3½@4	5¼	5 @5¼	26f 96c
August 5	4 @4½	4⅞	4⅞@5	26f 83½c
August 6	3½@4	4¾@4⅞	4⅞	26f 83½c
August 7	3½@4	4¾@4⅞	4⅞	26f 83½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes, Paris.
August 2	65	69f
August 3	65	69f
August 4	65	69f
August 5	65	69f
August 6	65	69f
August 7	65	69f

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver London.	Bar Silver N. Y.	Gold Premiums. Lisbon.
August 2	22 7-16d	47⅛c	49.00
August 3	22 7-16d	47⅛c	49.00
August 4	22 7-16d	47⅛c	49.00
August 5	22¾d	47c	49.00
August 6	22 7-16d	47⅛c	49.00
August 7	22 7-16d	47⅛c	49.00

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Bank of Italy	6	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Aug. 7, 1915.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	593,392	......	163,480
Tuesday	710,647	......	351,476
Wednesday	658,373	......	256,683
Thursday	912,343	......	260,715
Friday	775,798	......	275,936
Saturday	324,226	......	78,720
Total, week	3,974,779	......	1,387,010
Year to date	80,561,247	45,989,258	52,812,887

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$2,422,500	......	$1,093,500
Tuesday	2,658,000	......	1,584,000
Wednesday	2,347,000	......	1,573,500
Thursday	3,361,500	......	1,773,000
Friday	3,298,500	......	1,385,000
Saturday	1,424,000	......	541,000
Total, week	$15,511,500	......	$7,950,600
Year to date	467,201,700	425,061,100	327,083,300

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows, with the corresponding week in 1913 as the Stock Exchange was closed at this time last year:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 7-'15	Aug. 9-'13.	Changes.
R.R.& misc.	3,974,274	1,385,685 +	2,588,589
Banks	5	25 −	20
Mining	500	1,300 −	800

BONDS.

	Aug. 7-'15	Aug. 9-'13.	Changes.
R.R.&misc.	$15,218,000	$7,624,000 +	$7,594,000
Govt.	83,000	77,000 +	6,000
State	52,000	25,000 +	27,000
City	158,500	224,000 −	65,500
Total, all	$15,511,500	$7,950,000 +	$7,561,500

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The story of the European conflict written authoritatively from all points of view. The New York Times Current History. The first six numbers bound in cloth may be had for $2, (delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WAR STOCKS

The earnings and war orders that are under the rise in Bethlehem Steel have been presented only in the Dow Jones News Services and The Wall Street Journal. Other New York news services and New York papers have laughed over the figures that Dow Jones & Co. have presented steadily for the past six months, while the stock has been rising from below 50 to above 300.

The expansion of Westinghouse, the changed position of Electric Boat, the war business of Studebaker, American Can, United States Steel and other companies have been presented first and steadily and daily in the Dow Jones Bulletins and The Wall Street Journal.

It is for investors to determine whether Bethlehem Steel is cheaper at $300 on its earnings and orders than when it sold at 30, but the investment facts concerning Bethlehem and the great developments Charles M. Schwab, the leading steel man of the world, has been making there for ten years past, have been steadily presented in the above publications.

The changed positions in the rubber business, the forward march of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., the reasons for the advance in General Motors from 35 to 200, the cause for the rise in Du Pont Powder from under 200 to above 600, the oncoming prosperity of American rails, have been set forth steadily here as nowhere else.

For many years The Wall Street Journal has been recognized as the center of information concerning railroad, industrial and iron and steel developments in the United States. Its staff of writers and correspondents numbers more than one hundred, all devoted to ascertaining the news and underlying factors in American business progress.

No financial office is equipped without the Dow Jones Bulletins.

No investor is well informed unless he is a reader of

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

P. S.—If you want to know about Westinghouse Electric, the position of its bonds and its shares, and the possibilities of profits from the company's expanded business, see the Dow Jones Bulletins this (Monday) Morning.

Southern Pacific Company
The outlook of the Southern Pacific Company for the coming year is a matter of vital interest to all stockholders of that property. Can the company permanently maintain the present 6% dividend?
A new analysis of this great system of railroads has just been prepared by us. It gives definite answers to the many questions now being asked about this company. Send for a copy while the supply lasts.
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35 Nassau Street, New York City
Telephone 1299 Cortlandt.

ST. PAUL
The last instalment of a very interesting review of the St. Paul now running in The Financial World, discusses the burden this railroad has carried in its Puget Sound Extension. St. Paul stockholders will find this series, written by one of the best known authorities on the operation of railroads, highly instructive.
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Inheritance Tax
The Bank deposits of a non-resident are not taxable under the inheritance tax laws of New Jersey, and a Safe Deposit Box rented in the name of a non-resident is accessible to representatives of his estate without notice to or consent of the State.
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FINANCIAL.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY 20-Year 5% Gold Bonds Dated January 1, 1901, Due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on August 19, 1915, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $54,047.91.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
August 3, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, issued under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 9, 1914, for Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company First and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. (Fifty-Year) Gold Bonds, and for the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. (Forty-Year) Gold Bonds, and to the holders of such certificates stamped as assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company, dated June 4, 1915:

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovementioned Plan and Agreement of Reorganization has been declared operative and effective.

Each holder of a Certificate of Deposit above mentioned is hereby notified to pay, on or before September 1, 1915, to THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depositary, as required by and under the terms of the Plan and Agreement above mentioned, the sum of $300 for each $1,000 bond deposited by him, entitling him to receive under the terms of the Plan of Reorganization, when the Plan has been consummated:

$300 par value in new First Mortgage Bonds,

$600 par value in the Preferred Stock, and

$600 par value in the Common Stock of the new company (or Voting Trust Certificates representing such stock.) Such depositors are further notified upon making such payment to present to the Depositary their Certificates of Deposit for stamping thereon the fact of such payment.

Depositors may either make such payment in full or, at their option, may pay 50% thereof at the date specified and the remaining 50% thereof on or before October 1, 1915, with interest at the rate of 5% per annum on such deferred payment. Any depositor defaulting in any payment will, unless the Reorganization Committee shall otherwise determine, forfeit the securities of the new company to which he would be otherwise entitled.

A larger amount than is required by the Bondholders' Agreement, and as provided therein, of each class of bondholders above mentioned have assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Dated July 29, 1915.

FREDERICK H. ECKER, Chairman;
J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD,
HENRY E. COOPER,
GEORGE K. JOHNSON,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
L. EDMUND ZACHER,
Reorganization Committee.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel for Reorganization Committee.
F. E. MOWLE, Secretary, 28 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
Common Stock Dividend No. 13.

July 14th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock, payable September 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1915. The Stock-Books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed. H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

121ST SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1915, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 9, 1915.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, June 30, 1915.

For Sale

100 Am. Tube & Stamping Com. & Pfd.
100 Aeolian Web. P. & P. Pf.
20 Atlas Powder Com.
50 Aetna Explosives Com.
100 Am. & British Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
25 Du Pont Powder Com.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Pf.
100 Guantanamo Sugar
20 Hercules Powder Com.
200 Lake Torpedo Com.
100 Nat'l Prop. Com. & Pfd.
100 Niles-Bem't-Pond Com.
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Bigelow & Company
25 Pine St. Phone 6290 John.

Aetna Exp.
Lima Loco.
Hendee Mfg.
Central Fdy.
Otis Elevator
PERPALL, SHASKAN & DROGE
50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad.

FOREIGN SAMPLES SHOULD PAY DUTY

Cloths, Entered Duty Free, Are Said to Reduce Tariff 7 Per Cent. on Whole Purchase.

That the interest of domestic textile manufacturers is thoroughly aroused as to the desirability, from their point of view, of stringent regulations for the entry into this country of commercial samples, is evident from the attention paid the subject in the latest issue of the Quarterly Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. The importers' position relative to the admittance of these samples, and their attitude toward the regulations of the Treasury Department, made effective last week, were set forth in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The wool manufacturers' publication charges that the sale of duty-free samples of woolen cloths has become a substantial industry in New York and elsewhere, and that these foreign samples have habitually been sold in large quantities to manufacturers of clothing, shoes, &c.

"For a long time," says the Bulletin, "it had been believed that the liberal privileges granted to textile importers were being abused by some of them, and that considerable quantities of samples of foreign textile goods were passing into commercial use or manufacture, displacing thereby the products of American mills, and depriving the Government of proper revenue. It will be observed that this latest decision (the new Treasury Regulations) is the most precise and restrictive of all, for it requires, in so many words, that textile fabrics of nine inches or less in length—that is, very small samples indeed—may be considered as of no commercial value, and admitted free of duty without being cut, punched, or otherwise mutilated, but that all samples more than nine inches in length will be assessed for duty unless they are cut, punched, or indelibly stamped in such a way as to destroy their value for merchandise.

"This is a justifiable precaution, in view of the experience of the years before. A twenty-seven-inch sample of imported woolen cloth is large enough to be utilized for the manufacture not only of caps and boys' trousers, but also for undercollar purposes, shoe uppers, &c. These foreign samples have habitually been sold in large quantities to manufacturers."

The official orgau of the woolen manufacturers says there remains, however, a class of samples that can still be admitted free of duty, much, it is alleged, to the disadvantage of the domestic manufacture of the finer goods. The bulletin says that a very large quantity of woolen and worsted clothing is sold at retail by means of small samples of cloth of about eight or ten square inches in size. These samples, in large variety, mounted in sample books or upon loose cards, are exhibited to retail customers to enable them to select the kind of fabric, design, and coloring of which they desire their garments to be made.

The woolen men's bulletin backs up its contention in this way:

"The quantity of the samples used in this manner is so large that, in many instances, as much as 20 per cent. of the cloth purchased from the mills is cut up to provide these small swatches. If the cloth is imported, so much of it as is required for samples can be cut into the small swatches before shipment to the United States, and thereby escape the payment of duty.

"The practical effect of this is equivalent to a reduction, in the rate of duty on the whole purchase, from 35 per cent. to 28 per cent.; to wit, if out of an importation of twenty-five pieces five are brought in free as samples and the other twenty as cloth at the regular duty of 35 per cent., the result to the Government in revenue, and to the competing manufacturer in the United States, is just the same as though a duty of 28 per cent. had been paid on the entire lot. Some purchasers at wholesale have frankly told representatives of American mills that this difference is enough to turn the scale against the domestic product, and is the reason why certain cloths formerly bought in this country have been displaced by imported substitutes.

"While it is quite true that the small samples have not themselves a salable value, the very fact of the destruction of the pieces out of which they are made proportionately enhances the value of the pieces that remain intact. If, for example, the importer buys twenty-five pieces at a cost of $50 each, amounting in the aggregate to $1,250, and then, to facilitate the resale of his purchase, destroys the salability of five pieces by cutting them into small pieces, then, obviously, the remaining twenty will represent the original total cost of $1,250, and should be invoiced, accordingly, for duty purposes, if the samples are admitted free. But what actually occurs is that the twenty pieces are returned for duty at their prime cost of $50 each, or $1,000, although their real cost, as has been explained above, is $1,250, plus the cost of making five pieces into samples.

"Clearly, the importer should pay the duty upon the total foreign cost of his purchase, and either by law or Treasury regulation it should be possible for the customs officers, in such cases, either to assess the duty on the cloth of which the samples are composed, or else to enhance the unit cost of the pieces brought in entire by the proportionate expense involved in the destruction of those cut into samples. When the importer fixes his selling price in the United States he must, of course, compute as part of the cost of the cloth he has to sell the value of the cloth destroyed for samples, and the expense of converting it into samples. If this is done abroad it is a part of the foreign cost, and as such should be dutiable. To resell the imported goods at a price which disregarded the cost of the cloth converted into samples would invite financial disaster and, of course, it would not be done.

"It would seem as though it ought to be possible for the Treasury Department to correct this manifestly unjust and illogical situation by a ruling that samples made abroad for use in the resale of the goods by the importer in the United States should be assessed for duty on the foreign cost of the material of which they are made, plus the expense of making them into samples.

"Such a regulation would not interfere in any way with the free admission of samples for use in making the initial sale to the primary American purchaser, which samples are relatively few in number, and are provided for satisfactorily in the instructions recently published, as set forth in Treasury decision 34,374. If, however, the needed correction cannot be effected by means of a Treasury regulation, a provision to accomplish the result should be incorporated in the tariff act itself when next revised."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Forecast:

N. C.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; thunder showers in w.; moderate w. winds.

S. C.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; thunder showers in s.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues., except fair Mon. in extreme n. w.; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds, except s. over n. w.

Ala.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. thunder showers; gentle s. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Mon. Thunder showers at night or Tues.; gentle s. winds.

La.—Fair in s., thunder showers in n. Mon. Tues. thunder showers; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

Eastern Tex.—Cloudy Mon.; thunder showers in interior; cooler in n. Tues. showers; moderate s. winds on the coast.

West Tex.—Fair in s. e., thunder showers in n. and w. Mon. Tues. fair, warmer.

Okla.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Ark. and Tenn.—Thunder showers Mon. and probably Tues.

Ky.—Unsettled Mon., probably thunder showers. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Fair in n., thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle winds, mostly n. w.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; slightly warmer Mon. in n.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Mo.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.

Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Minn. and Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues., with moderate temperature.

Kan.—Probably fair Mon. Tues. cloudy; warmer in w. Mon.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 7, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	14¼	15½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	52	56
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	‡2	Q	July 1, 15	96	99
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	46	48
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Aug 2, 15	309	313
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	60½	63
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,965,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	28	32
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	5½	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	55	60
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	16	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'82	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	89	90
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	....	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	92	95
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	49½	51
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	78	80
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P.(Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	86½	87½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	70½	71¼
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¾
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115½
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1s mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	60	65
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	60	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	70	75
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	91
Ev. G. & E.L 1st 5s, '32	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Sg. W., G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	16	19
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	62
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	58	60
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L	9,543,080	..	..	....	20	23
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	43	45
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80	85
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	73
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'18	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	93
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	98
Do. 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Do. ext. 1st & ref. 5s	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	59	62
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	78½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	10	13
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	47	52
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	27½	29
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	83½	85
N.T.Tr.5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	93¾
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	94½
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
P.G.El.5s,'35	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	104
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	..	14
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	..	51
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	64
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	89½	91½
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82¼	86
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	70	72
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	94
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$4¼	$6
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	†1	Q	Jun 15,15	$23½	$25
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78½	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	3	6
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	23	26
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81½	82
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	....	38	42
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	70
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	65	70
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	12	14
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash. R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	88¾	92
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	82½	84
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81¾
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	14	15½
Do 6% cm.pf	7,080,000	..	..	....	50	52
Wheeling Tr.	2,500,000	2½	S	J & J.	90	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$43	$46
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Cat. Pr. & C. Co. 5s, '27	1,384,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	43	46
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	52	54
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10	11
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	52
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	¼	..	Apr 13,15	44	45
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84½	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	83½	85
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	..
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	72	72⅝
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	....	132	136
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	79	84
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	35	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	47½	49½
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	176	182
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Jul 20, 15	120	130
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	62	66
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	68	70½
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	82	85
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	210	215
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	95	97½
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	‡2½	Q	July 1, 15	310	335
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	120	140
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	110	113
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	7⅞	8
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	7⅞	8
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	..
Can C. & Fy	3,975,000	..	..	....	107	109
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,15	300	320
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	138	145
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	..	Dec 10,14	45	50
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	89	92
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	§4	Q	July 1, 15	485	495
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	....	32	33½
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	75½	77
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†2	Q	Jun 15,15	668	672
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	....	4	8
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	48	49
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	118	116
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	172	174
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	104½	106
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	100	105
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	....	32	35
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	69½	75
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jul 17, 15	155	165
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	4½	4⅝
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	179	181
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	70	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	95
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	15½	17
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	62	65
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	42	43
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	152	157
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	102	102½
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	105	107
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	250	300
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	218	225
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	2½	2⅞
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jul 12, 15	105	107
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	1675	1725

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	17½	18
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	595	605
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	270	280
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 19,15	101	103
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Jun 21,15	710	720
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	135	145
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 16,15	230	235
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Jun 15,15	41	43
Cumb. P. L	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,14	46	49
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	225	230
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	137	142
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	161	165
Ill. Pipe Line.	20,000,000	5	..	Jul 20, 15	148	151
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	My 15, 15	97	99
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Jun 15,15	33	34
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 15	203	208
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 15	95	98
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Jun 1, 15	147	149
Pierce Oil	10,500,000	..	..	....	13	13¼
Pral. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	370	375
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	169	171
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 21,15	240	250
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Jun 1, 15	215	220
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	320	325
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Jun 30,15	114	117
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,102,400	2.50	Q	Jun 15,15	308	311
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	My 29, 15	440	450
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 27,15	395	405
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	268	273
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,15	325	335
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Jun 15,15	415	418
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Jun 15,15	198	200
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	July 1, 15	440	450
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	115	125
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,15	84	87
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	221	225
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	34	37

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	104	108
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	97	99
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¾	Q	My 10, 15	80	90
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	320	350
John. T.& M.	300,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	130	140
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	107	110
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15,15	160	170
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	99½	100½
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Jun 3, 15	185	195
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	345	355
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	119	121

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. &F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	158	165
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15,15	168	175
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

BANKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	208
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	8	S	July 1, 15	177	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	†4	S	July 1, 15	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	Aug 2, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	118	125
Century	1,250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 15	175	178
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	538	560
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	180	185
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	105	120
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 15	400	..
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	162	167
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	383	390
Cl & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	175
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	162
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 2, 15	300	302
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	July 2, 15	75	83
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	140	155
Fifth Av	100,000	$25	Q	July 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	†7	Q	July 1, 15	872	885
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	175	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	135	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 15	350	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	425	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	270	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	615	625
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	315	325
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 15	498	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	610	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 15	305	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	238	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	My 11, 15	250	254
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 15	180	185
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 15	310	330
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	175	185
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	July 1, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 15	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 15	750	800
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,15	155	165
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	200	210
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	395	398
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	220	245
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	405	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	125	150
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	100	125
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	565
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,15	135	140
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	300	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 15	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Jun 30,15	500	565

*Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra. §Also a special dividend of 100%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	410	420
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 15	140	..
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	470	..
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Jun 30,15	470	475
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 15	990	..
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	80	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	412	418
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 2, 15	1100	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	195	205
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	240	246
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	280	..
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	594	600
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 2, 15	265	..
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	125	130
Kings Co.	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 2, 15	610	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	115	120
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	102
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	135	142
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	400	408
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	580	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	940	..
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Aug 2, 15	275	..
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,15	370	377
Union	3,000,000	‡5	Q	July 1, 15	340	345
U. S. M & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	385	390
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1040

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	120	130
Bd.&Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 15	270	285
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	120	130
Commer.Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	180	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	890	900
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	295	305
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	460	470
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	250
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	480	495
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	295	310
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15,15	390	400
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	172	177
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	114	120
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	172	174
Nwk. F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	270	280
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J,A,J,O	180	200
N.J.F. & P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	..
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	80	100
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	105	115
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	38	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	300	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,15	97	102
Stuyv't($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Aug 2, 15	500	530
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	140	175

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.		Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—						
Argentine Government	6	Dec.,	1915	100⅞	101¼	2.00
Argentine Government	6	Dec.,	1916	100⅞	100¾	5.25
Argentine Government	6	Dec.,	1917	100	100⅝	5.75
Argentine Government	6	May,	1920	98⅝	98¾	6.30
City of Montreal	5	Dec.,	1917	99⅞	99⅝	5.05
City of Quebec	5	Apr.,	1920	98⅝	99¾	5.20
French Government	5	Apr.,	1916	97⅝	98	7.40
German Government	5	Jan.,	1916	97	97¼	11.90
New York City	6	Sept.,	1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.75
New York City	6	Sept.,	1916	102⅜	102⅞	3.48
New York City	6	Sept.,	1917	103⅞	104	3.95
Norway Government	6	Oct.,	1916	99¾	100¼	5.90
Norway Government	6	Oct.,	1917	99⅞	100¼	5.95
Switz. Government	5	Mar.,	1916	99½	100	5.00
Switz. Government	5	Mar.,	1918	96⅞	97	5.95
Switz. Government	5	Mar.,	1920	96¼	96⅞	5.75
Swedish Government	6	Mar.,	1916	99¾	100¼	5.90
COMPANY ISSUES—						
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar.,	1916	100½	101	..
American Locomotive	5	July,	1916	100⅜	101¼	5.60
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug.,	1921	97	99	..
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr.,	1916	100⅞	101⅛	3.30
Am Tobacco scrip	6	Sept.,	1915	100⅞	101⅛	2.65
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar.,	1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.50
Balt & Ohio	4½	June,	1917	99⅝	99¾	4.75
Balt & Ohio	4½	June,	1918	98½	98⅞	4.95
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July,	1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar.,	1924	101⅞	102⅛	5.70
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June,	1919	90⅞	91⅛	7.45
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept.,	1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.00
Chicago Elevated	5	July,	1916	94½	95⅛	9.55
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov.,	1918	98	99	6.35
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	Mar.,	1917	100	100¼	4.98
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May,	1917	98	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr.,	1917	99⅞	99⅞	5.55
Erie R. R.	5	Oct.,	1915	100¼	100⅝	1.25
Erie R. R.	5	Apr.,	1916	100⅛	100⅝	4.45
General Rubber	5	Dec.,	1918	98⅞	98⅞	5.60
Gr. Rapids Ed'son	5	May,	1916	100	100⅝	4.58
Gr. Rapids Ry	5	June,	1916	100	100⅜	4.52
Havana Elec. Ry.	6	Sept.,	1916	98¼	100	6.00
Hocking Valley Ry	5	Nov.,	1915	100½	100⅝	3.00
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15,	'18	100¼	100¼	4.90
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar.,	1917	98¼	99	6.70
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Sept.,	1915	100⅛	100½	1.00
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Dec.,	1915	100½	101	2.00
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct.,	1918	97¼	98½	6.50
Michigan Railway	6		1919	99	100	6.00
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June,	1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr.,	1917	95	98¼	6.95
N. E. Navigation	6	May,	1917	94½	95	8.25
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept.,	1915	100¼	100¼	1.00
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct.,	1915	100¼	100⅜	1.40
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May,	1916	100¼	100½	4.50
North St. P.	6	June,	1917	98¼	100	6.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct.,	1915	100	100¼	2.00
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,	'16	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
Saginaw City Gas	5	May,	1916	100	100⅝	4.58
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar.,	1916	100⅛	100⅝	4.50
Southern Railway	5	Feb.,	1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Railway	5	Mar.,	1917	97⅞	98¼	6.15
Sulzberger & S.	6	June,	1916	100¾	101¼	4.70
U. S. S. R. M.	6	June,	1918	98¼	99	5.15
Union Typewriter	5	Jan.,	1916	94½	95½	14.80
United Fruit	6	Mar.,	1917	101⅞	102⅛	4.75
United Fruit	6	May,	1918	99	99¾	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr.,	1917	100	100⅝	5.40
Western Power	6	Mar.,	1917	98	99	6.50
West. States G. & El.	6		1917	97½	98¾	6.65
W. Va. Trac. & El.	6	June,	1917	96	98	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE. Week Ended Aug. 7.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska G. M.	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33⅞
15,205	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	33⅝	39	32½	33
3,300	Am. B. Sugar	57½	59	54¼	55¼
31,740	Am. Can	57⅝	61⅝	57⅝	58⅝
2,150	Am. Car & F.	58⅜	63⅛	58	61⅛
110	Am. Cot. Oil	50⅞	52	50⅞	50⅞
30	Am. Ice. Sec.	25¼	25¼	24½	24½
210	Am. Linseed	13¼	13¼	12¼	12¼
2,010	Am. Loco.	54⅝	56⅞	52½	52½
5,180	Am. S. & R.	79⅛	81⅛	79¼	80⅛
370	Am. Sug. Ref.	108⅞	111⅛	108⅞	110½
5,773	An. Cop. ($50)	70⅛	71⅝	68⅝	68⅞
20	An. Cop. (25)	35	35	34⅞	34⅞
480	A., T. & S. F.	100⅞	102⅛	100⅞	102
1,400	Bald. Loco.	78⅝	81	78	78
550	Balt. & Ohio	80⅛	81⅛	80	80⅛
10	Beth. Steel	294⅞	294⅞	294⅞	294⅞
270	B'klyn R. T.	85½	86⅛	85	85½
940	Calif. Petrol.	12½	18	12½	15⅞
770	Can. Pacific	144⅞	148⅞	144⅞	148⅞
8,640	Cent. Leather	41⅞	44⅞	40⅞	43⅞
260	Ches. & Ohio	40⅝	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛
20	Chi. G. West.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
780	C., M. & St.P.	82	83⅝	80⅞	83
3,600	C., R.I. & P.	13⅜	19½	13	16½
300	Chino Copper	46	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝
4,540	Col. F. & I.	39¼	42⅜	39¼	41¼
390	Corn Prod. R.	15½	15⅜	15	15¼
29,200	Crucible Steel	68⅞	92½	67½	86
790	Dist. Secur.	26½	28⅜	26	28¼
2,650	Erie	26⅝	27⅜	26	26⅞
140	Erie 1st pf.	42¼	42⅛	41⅜	42
440	Goodrich, (B. F.) Co.	51⅜	53¼	51⅜	51⅛
110	Gt. North. pf.	119	119	119	119
2,510	Gt. Nor. Crts. for O. Prop.	40⅞	43⅝	40⅝	41½
80	Gug. Explor.	63	64⅝	63	63⅞
1,260	Inspira. Cop.	33⅝	34⅞	33⅝	33⅞
910	Inter.-Met. v. tr ctfs.	21⅞	21⅞	20½	20½
20	Inter.-Met. pf	76	76⅞	76	76⅞
10	Kan. City So.	25	25	25	25
400	Lehigh Val.	143⅞	146⅛	143⅛	146
160	Max. Motors	36⅞	37⅛	36	36
3,070	Mex. Petrol.	75	82¼	75	78⅜
140	Miami Cop.	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
10	Mo., K. & T.	7	7	7	7
330	Mo. Pacific	2⅝	3⅝	2⅝	2⅜
90	N. H.& S. Co.	25¼	25⅞	24	24½
20	Natl. L. Co.	65	65⅛	65	65⅛
130	Nev. C. Cop.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
780	N. Y. Central	88⅞	90⅞	88⅞	89⅞
300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63	64¼	62¼	62⅝
10	N. Y.,O.& W.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
170	Northern Pac.	106⅞	108⅞	106⅞	108
940	Pacific Mail	32⅞	37⅞	32⅞	34
80	Penna. R. R.	107	108	107	107⅞
70	Pitts. Coal	25½	25½	25½	25½
1,700	Pr. Steel Car.	50⅞	59⅞	50⅞	57⅞
430	Ry Steel Spr.	38	42	38	40
80	Ray Con. Cop.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
18,920	Reading	148⅞	151⅞	148⅞	150
8,050	Rep. I. & S.	44	44⅞	42⅞	43⅞
60	Rumely Co.	5	6	5	6
1,600	So. Pacific	87¼	88⅞	86⅞	88
250	So. Railway	14½	15½	14⅞	15½
1,200	Studeb'ker Co.	84⅞	87¼	82⅞	85
2,900	Tenn. Copper	38⅞	45	38⅞	42⅞
18,350	Union Pacific	128⅞	131⅞	128⅞	130⅞
1,680	U. S. Rubber	45⅞	50⅞	45½	47⅞
115,223	U. S. Steel	66⅞	73⅞	66⅞	72⅞
100	U. S. Stl. pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
1,050	Utah Copper	67⅞	68⅞	66⅞	66⅞
40	Va.-Car. Ch.	37⅝	37⅝	35⅞	36⅞
30	W. U. Tel.	70	71½	70	71½
20,010	Wes. E. & M.	111	113½	110⅜	112⅜
380	Westgh. rts.	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
313,801					

STORY OF THE MONTH.

The events of the month, beautifully illustrated, in The New York Times Current History. Best war magazine. Monthly 25 cents; $3.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINANCIAL FINANCIAL.

International Mercantile Marine Company

(International Navigation Company)

REORGANIZATION

To the Holders of

Four and One-half Per Cent. Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds and Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company as Depositary, and its Agents, issued under the certain Deposit Agreement dated October 2, 1914:

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Certificates of Deposit of the Fidelity Trust Company as Depositary, and its Agents, issued under the certain Deposit Agreement, dated November 12, 1914:

Preferred Stock and Common Stock; and Stock Trust Certificates for stock of the

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY:

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Committee, have prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement, dated August 3rd, 1915, for the Reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Company, copies of which Plan and Agreement have been filed with the herinafter named Depositaries and their Agents, from whom copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained.

In order to become parties to the said Plan and Agreement, holders of Certificates of Stock and Stock Trust Certificates and holders of Bonds, not already deposited with the Committees, **must deposit their securities with the Depositaries or their Agents on or before September 15, 1915, after** which date no deposits will be received except in the entire discretion of the Committee.

DEPOSITARIES AND THEIR AGENTS:

For Four and One-half Per Cent. Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.
- THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
- LAND TITLE & TRUST CO., Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.
- GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO., Agent, 67 Lombard Street, London, England.

For First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
- FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, Philadelphia, Pa.
- BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Agent, 14 Wall Street, New York City.
- FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO., Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Preferred & Common Stock and Stock Trust Certificates.
- THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
- FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.
- ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Agent, Amsterdam, Holland.

DATED New York, August 3rd, 1915.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman,
ANDREW J. MILLER, Vice-Chairman,
FREDERICK H. SHIPMAN,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
L. G. MYERS,
WILLIAM P. GEST, Vice-Chairman,
T. DE WITT CUYLER,
SAMUEL F. HOUSTON,
CHARLES D. NORTON,
GEORGE S. BREWSTER,
BENJAMIN THAW.

HORNBLOWER, MILLER, POTTER & EARLE, MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS, Counsel.

C. E. HAYDOCK, Secretary, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
T. HOMER ATHERTON, Assistant Secretary, 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

International Mercantile Marine Company

4½% Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds,

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by The New York Trust Company and its Agents, for Four and One-half Per Cent. Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the International Mercantile Marine Company, deposited under Deposit Agreement, dated October 2nd, 1914:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee constituted under the certain Deposit Agreement, dated October 2nd, 1914, has prepared and adopted a certain Plan and Agreement, dated August 3rd, 1915, for the reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and has caused copies of said Plan and Agreement to be lodged with The New York Trust Company, Depositary, and its Agents.

The Plan and Agreement provides that each and every Depositor, under said Deposit Agreement of October 2, 1914, will be conclusively presumed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement unless such Depositor, in accordance with the said Deposit Agreement, shall file with the Depositary, or one of its Agents, a written notice of his dissent therefrom, together with the Certificates of Deposit in respect of which such dissent is filed, on or before the tenth day after the completion of the publication of this notice as required by said Deposit Agreement. Each and every Depositor not so dissenting shall accordingly be conclusively presumed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement.

DATED, New York, August 3rd, 1915.

The New York Trust Company, Depositary, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
Land Title & Trust Company, Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Agent, 67 Lombard Street, London, England.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman,
ANDREW J. MILLER,
FREDERICK H. SHIPMAN,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
L. G. MYERS,
Committee.
C. E. Haydock, Secretary, 26 Broad St., New York City.

International Navigation Company

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Fidelity Trust Company, Depositary, and its Agents, under Deposit Agreement dated November 12, 1914:

Notice is hereby given that the Bondholders' Protective Committee appointed by the deposit agreement, dated November 12, 1914, for the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the International Navigation Company (now International Mercantile Marine Company), have prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement, dated August 3, 1915, for the reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Company, copies of which have been filed with Fidelity Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Depositary, and with its agents, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, and Fidelity Title & Trust Company, of Pittsburgh.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the Depositary and its agents under said deposit agreement, are hereby notified that unless within three weeks from the date of the first insertion of this notice, they shall withdraw from the said deposit agreement in the manner and upon the conditions therein specified, they will be conclusively and finally deemed to have assented to the said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and will be bound by all the terms and provisions thereof.

Dated, Philadelphia, August 3rd, 1915.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 325 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Agent for Depositary, 14 Wall St., New York.
FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO., Agent for Depositary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM P. GEST, Chairman,
T. DE WITT CUYLER,
SAMUEL F. HOUSTON,
CHARLES D. NORTON,
GEORGE S. BREWSTER,
BENJAMIN THAW,
Committee.
T. HOMER ATHERTON, Secretary, 325 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSOURI, OKLAHOMA & GULF RAILWAY COMPANY

Second Mortgage Trust Deed

Dated May 15, 1912.

St. Louis, Mo., July 16th, 1915.

To the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company and to the holders of Second Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds issued, certified, and delivered under and pursuant to and the payment of which is intended to be secured by the indenture of second mortgage and deed of trust executed by the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company to St. Louis Union Trust Company, Trustee, and bearing date the 15th day of May, in the year 1912.

Pursuant to Section 3 of Article VIII. of the above mentioned second mortgage and deed of trust, you, and each of you, are hereby notified that the undersigned hereby resigns as trustee in and under said indenture of second mortgage and deed of trust and from the trusts therein and thereby created.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
[Seal.] By ISAAC H. ORR, Vice President.
Attest:
A. H. BURG, Asst. Secretary.

Republic of Panama

Five Per Cent. Secured Sinking Fund Thirty-Year Gold Bonds Due November 1, 1944.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the terms of the indenture hereinafter mentioned, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and William Nelson Cromwell, as Trustees under trust indenture made by the Republic of Panama, dated November 2, 1914, will receive written proposals or offers to sell to them, as such Trustees, bonds secured by said indenture to the extent that the sinking fund moneys in the hands of said Trustees applicable to that purpose will purchase the same. Under the terms of said indenture said Trustees cannot, without the approval of the Republic of Panama, accept any proposal at a price exceeding par and interest.

Proposals in writing should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 31st day of August, 1915, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of the Republic of Panama Gold Bonds, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.
Dated, New York, August 2, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after August 19, 1915, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business July 31, 1915.
E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

In The Annalist Today

A careful study of war contracts and what it disclosed.

The Business situation, based on impartial reports from all sections of the country.

Discussing the standing of the war stocks.

"The Unlisted Security Market" offers essential information for investors.

On news stands this morning, 10c

THE ANNALIST
Times Square New York

"Exceptional Merchandise Values"
"Strikingly Attractive"
"A Revelation"

These comments express the sentiment of those who have attended the advance showing of our FALL LINE of

LA GRECQUE
CORSETS and TAILORED UNDERWEAR

The most profitable opportunity of your New York visit awaits you. You will be doing yourself an injustice if you fail to call at our Show Rooms.

Continuous Demonstrations every day this month—Living Models.

A highly interesting and instructive discussion on advance styles and methods is carried on while modeling.

Special accommodations have been provided for your comfort and convenience.

VAN ORDEN CORSET CO.
Van Orden Mfg. Co., Successors
Show Rooms: 379 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 35th Street

1,000 North Shore Wash Dresses
Former prices $16.50 to $45.00 per dozen, to close out at $9.00 and $12.00 per dozen net. NO DISCOUNT.
ROYAL MFG. CO., 35 W. 35th St.
Phone 3535 Greeley.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Frauzblau & Co., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKL[illegible]t's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Bu[illegible]., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 825.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

William Livingston, Auct'r, 456 B'way. Tel. 9467 Spring. Com'n, cash; liberal advances.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser. 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers,
Sell Today, Monday, Aug. 9th, 10:30 A. M.,
At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C.,
$25,000 Staple Up-to-Date
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES
RUBBERS & RUBBER BOOTS
Entire Stock of a High-Class Retail Store of South Norwalk, Conn.
ALL IN E AND EE WIDTHS.

VAN PRAAG & CO., AUCTRS.,
Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, Aug. 10th, 1915,
On Premises, 240 Broadway, New York,
$20,000 STOCK OF LATEST MODEL
Clothing
Elaborate Fixtures
Of BELL & CO., Retiring.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Will Sell
Thursday & Friday, Aug. 12 & 13, 1915,
$40,000 Beautiful and Highest Quality Blue White Mounted
Diamonds
100 Karat, Extra Quality.
Loose Diamonds
2, 1½, 1 and ½ Karat Stones.
GOLD JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, Etc.
Stock of East Side Maiden Lane Jewelry Co., one of the most reputable jewelry dealers of the East Side. Entire stock will be sold to the highest bidder.
Exhibition Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1915.

I. SINGER, Auctioneer, Sells Tomorrow, Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 10:30 A. M., At Premises, 40 East 20th St., near 4th Ave., New York, Entire Stock, Fixtures and Plant of the
Broadway Knitting Mills
Consisting of 1,500 Dozen
WOOL AND WORSTED
SWEATERS
500 doz. Infants' Sacques, Vests, Tights, Bathing Suits, etc.; 5,000 lbs. Wool and Cotton Yarn,
KNITTING MACHINERY, ELEGANT FIXTURES,
7-Ft. Marvin Safe with 2 burglar-proof Chests.
100 ft. Oak Office Partition, 20 Desks and Tables, Smith Premier Typewriter, Rugs, Trunks, Valises, Tools, etc. Descriptive catalogues at sale. Merchandise can be inspected today, Monday, August 9. Auctioneer's Office, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn. Tel. 4241 Williamsburg.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.
520-522 BROADWAY,
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
TO-DAY, Monday, Aug. 9th, 10:30 A. M.,
Without Limit or Reserve,
Large and Seasonable Retail Stock
Ladies', Misses' & Children's
Wearing Apparel
For Fall and Winter Wear, Consisting of
Long Coats, Suits,
Dresses, Skirts,
Petticoats, Shirtwaists
The above offering merits attendance. Special facilities for out-of-town buyers.

$10,000 valuation. A very large wholesale and retail stock of high-grade Ladies', Misses', and Children's Wearing Apparel.
CLOAKS AND SUITS
SILK CREPE SERGE STREET & EVENING PLUSH, CHINCHILLA, BROADCLOTH & SILK **DRESSES COATS**
1,000 Skirts, Embroidered Dresses, Raincoats, Capes, Suits, etc.
Frank Jacobovitz, by D. S. Bellows, Auct., SELLS TOMORROW, TUESDAY, AUG. 10, At 52 Lispenard St. above stock; all this season's productions. Should interest both jobbing and retail trade. Out-of-town buyers invited. Telephone 2950 Franklin.

The
Fair Waist & Dress Co.
Uptown Showroom,
40 West 33rd St.
Near Waldorf.
The Wonder Waist Co., Inc.
Specializing in Waists
at $24.00 a Doz.

B. R. S. Co.
—Auctioneers—
32 Greene St.
Offer Visiting Buyers Bargains in Up-to-the-Minute Merchandise.
50% Below Manufacturer's Prices.
Handle Women's Wearing Apparel Exclusively.
Goods Open for Inspection at All Times.
Telephone 358 Spring.

THE TYRONE WAIST COMPANY,
45 WEST 34TH STREET
Offer special values in hand-smocked, heavy quality crepe de chine at $18.00 per dozen, regular; also exceptional values in crepes, plaids, checked taffetas and fancy voiles, from $9.00 up to $24.00 per dozen. We invite your inspection.

Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses At $6.00 per Dozen.
We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75.
IPP & KWINT, 118 West 22nd Street.

UMBRELLAS
American taffetas, best paragon frames, mission handles, absolutely rainproof, at $4.25 doz. Also the best dollar seller at $6.00 a doz. S. SIDMAN, 298 Church.

CLOCKING ON HOSIERY!
Full Fashioned and Circular.
HOSIERY EMBROIDERED ON THE AHLSTROM OVERSTITCH MACHINE.
O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 Broadway, N. Y.

ADVERTISING.
Merchandising Plans for Increasing Sales. Sackermann-Edelmann Co., 303 Fifth Ave.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS.
Card Index We make a specialty of the Card Index business and its accessories.
U. S. Card Index Co.,
Phone 5519 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

COATS.
Business Building Styles. See the snappiest, livest fall line of ladies' and misses' coats ever offered. LEO F. STURM, 48 W. 35th St. Phone Greeley 877.

COMBINATION DRESSES.
Silk plaid and Botany serge, $7.50 up. STAR DRESS MFG. CO., 126 West 26th St.

CURTAINS
MARQUISETTE CURTAINS
Four new designs. Exceptional value. **90c**
Trimmed with imitation Cluny Lace.
Hundreds of ideas in Novelty Curtains.
Eugene Neumaier & Co., 3 W. 18th.

DRESSES.
WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged.
N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE,
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.
Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS.
Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES
Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, SWEATERS.
ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., 140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th St.,
New York Office of
CHICAGO-KENOSHA HOSIERY CO.
TALLY-HO KNITTING CO.
KEETOH KNITTING MILLS.
SWISS-AMERICAN KNITTING MILLS.

MATERNITY SKIRTS.
Baer's Maternity Skirt, best in market, $2.25 to $6.75. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (nr. 31st.)

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES.
Cottons $2.00-$8.00, Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

PILE FABRIC COAT
Buyers: Greatest values at Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 West 17th.

SHOW CARDS.
Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SNAPPING MOTTOS & DINNER FAVORS
1,000 "Uneak" designs—Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving & Xmas. Selling Novelty Co., 10 E.23.

TAFFETAS
Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for The New 40" Fabric **DAHLIA**
Alfred Sohland, 19 Madison Ave.

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN,
Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St.
$9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Pursuant to a chattel mortgage made by James S. Frazer to The R. & L. Company, a New York Corporation, dated June 21, 1913, and thereafter assigned to Rudolph Fischer, and by virtue of power of sale in said mortgage contained, the undersigned will sell at public auction by Frank E. Gore, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder for cash on August 9, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Pitts Motor Car Repair and Sales Corporation, Nos. 532-540 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., two Garford Motor Trucks, bearing the factory serial numbers F-240 and F-252, and all component parts thereof, and tires attached thereto and the equipment and accessories thereof. HENRY A. RUBINO, Attorney for Rudolph Fischer, 50 Broad Street, New York City.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHICAGO RESIDENT SALESMAN calling on the first-class department stores and furnishing trade is open for lines of gloves, neckwear, hosiery, &c. C 43 Times Annex.

J. J. NATHAN & CO., Beaumont, Texas, is in the market for jobs of women's wash skirts, Palm Beach Suits, dresses, waists, middy blouses, &c. Box 358 Times Annex.

WE ARE PLACING ORDERS for cotton and silk waists for immediate delivery. If you have good values, call 118 West 22d, 5th floor.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

PLAID AND STRIPED TAFFETAS in large quantities wanted for cash. S. Shulder, 138 West 17th St.

WANTED.—To buy suits for cash. I. Silverman & Son, 1,161 Broadway, Room 511.

JOBBER ready to place orders on fancy fur-trimmed suits, in all materials. 27 W. 27th, 4th floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted for Fall dresses. 18 W. 27th St., 7th floor.

JOBS of ladies' and misses' plush and pile fabric coats, to close out. Ulin Brothers, 54 West 3d St.

Why we do the garment business.
These leaders bring the crowds.
Only Bauscher's serge 6301 suits, yarn dyed, satin lining ever sold at $5; best American poplin suits—lined yard dyed satin—ever made at $7.50; stunning scalloped silk poplin dress, $2.50. M. J. Myers Co., 185 W. 26th.

EXPORTERS—BUSINESS MEN.
Secure more trade! Catalogue of world's best export and business books mailed free. International Book Company, 1,328 Broadway, New York City.

Loft to let, with ten machines, including power, for suits, skirts or dresses; complete to work; very reasonable rent. Address Box S 7 Times.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., resident buyers, wants jobs, all kinds merchandise for bargain basement. Pay cash.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

SALESMAN.—For office trade, side line or regular; muslin underwear; commission basis. E 237 Times Downtown.

COAST SALESMAN.
now selling big petticoat line to best trade Denver, West, wants strong popular-priced waist line. X 370 Times Annex.

MEN AND BOYS' clothing buyer would like to connect with resident buyer's office. L 238 Times Downtown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—F. L. Anker & Co.; F. L. Anker, ready to wear; Wallick's.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Watman, women's, misses' Fall suits; 1,133 Broadway.
ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; J. E. Collier, notions, laces, jewelry; 353 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. & Co.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Carter, Webster & Co.; G. Sauer, notions; Imperial.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Lowenberg, men's, boy's clothing; 1,133 B'way.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelby Co.; J. M. Looby, women's Fall suits, coats; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. J. Shank, clothing; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Stanbro, carpets; 43 Leonard.
BUTTE—Weinberg's; C. A. Barnhardt, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; B. F. Matthews, furn. goods; Grand.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; Miss K. Rice, Miss J. Rice, Miss G. Kountz, millinery; 230 5th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; C. W. Maneer, muslin underwear, kimonos, corsets, petticoats, infants' wear; Miss Hondie, millinery; L. J. Rosenthal, laces, embroideries, neckwear, umbrellas, ribbons; H. Greve, pictures, trunks, woodenwillow ware, toys, musical instruments, A. M. Cohen, boys' clothing, hats, caps, furn. goods; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; Mrs. Quinn, infant's wear; Miss Stuart, ready-to-wear; Miss Fuller, Miss Larger, J. J. Seehoff, millinery; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, corsets, petticoats; Mr. Chapman, men's clothing; B. Hillman, mdse. mgr.; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; O. W. Smith, millinery; A. F. Smith, millinery; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Emporium World; J. F. Brown, J. R. Anthony, millinery; 621 Bwy.; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. C. Gardiner, fancy leather goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Chicago Dry Goods Exchange; N. Dubinsky, general merchandise; Grand.
CHICAGO—The Fair; H. Greve, housefurnishing goods; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. J. Dawson, furnishing goods; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 37th.
CHICAGO—Kohn Bros.; A. W. Kohn, woolens; 817 B'way.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; J. Grauten, silks; C. Frazier, dress goods, cloths, cloakings; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; R. F. Kincheloe, notions, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Perfection Cloak and Suit Co.; I. Lauterbach, cloaks, suits; 39 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; E. D. Stauffer, toys; 37 W. 26th; Wallick's.
CLEVELAND—Irving Co.; D. Brodie, jobs, silk dresses; 40 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Moscovics, suits; Miss Woodal, waists; H. R. Tyroler, ready to wear; Miss M. Cohen, muslin underwear; Miss La Rue, coats, raincoats; Miss Feihn, dresses, bathing suits; 71 West 23d St.
COLUMBIA, Tenn.—Maury D. G. Co.; J. T. Wooten, general mdse.; Miss A. F. Custer, millinery; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Roberts' Cloak House; H. L. Roberts, cloaks, millinery, dresses; 39 W. 32d.
CONNERSVILLE, Ind.—A. E. Leiter, general merchandise; Wallick's.
DALLAS—Titche Goettinger Co.; H. Hymes, domestics; 353 4th Av.; Cumberland.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Miss E. Low, millinery; 19 E. 24th; Holland House.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Strauss & Louis Co.; J. Strauss, cloaks, suits; 1,170 B'way.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; O. Meis, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
DANVILLE—S. Mandle, millinery, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
DANVILLE, Va.—Samuel Mandle, women's ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss M. Maher, laces; Miss M. Garlock, Miss E. Schumacher, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss C. A. Rowland, notions; J. P. Schaffer, shoes; K. Sugurn, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, general merchandise; 220 5th Av.
DEADWOOD, S. D.—S. Westheimer, ready-to-wear; Wallick's.
DENVERS, Mass.—Ideal Baby Shoe Co.; Mrs. A. L. Day, shoes; 35 E. 21st.
DETROIT—Emporium World; S. Kaufman, A. Beatty, millinery; 621 Bwy.; Cumberland.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. F. Rivers, basement hosiery, gloves, underwear; 50 Union Sq.
EL PASO—J. Stolaroff; Mrs. J. Stolaroff, ready-to-wear, millinery; 470 4th Av.
EVANSVILLE—Salm Bros.; I. Salm, S. H. Salm, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
FORT WAYNE—John Stillman; Mr. Hirsch, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
FRANKFORT, Ind.—B. F. Cahee & Son; W. B. Cahee, general merchandise; Wallick's.
FREMONT, Ohio.—J. Joseph & Sons; B. Joseph, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
GALVESTON—Garbode Elfond & Co.; Mrs. F. M. Garrison, women's trimmed hats; 1,170 B'way.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Lurie, misses', juniors' suits; 1,133 B'way.
HOOSIC FALLS, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Ferber, misses' suits; 1,133 Broadway.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; A. Myer, piece goods; 148 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; S. Stroup, domestics, linens; Mr. Hasenohr, laces, embroideries, hdkf's, jewelry, notions; Miss McConlogue, laces; Mrs. Hale, art goods; Miss N. Griffin, gloves; Miss Honan, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss G. Shea, infants' wear; Miss Vickery, coats, skirts; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Traugott Bros.; L. Traugott, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, children's wear; McAlpin.
JOPLIN—Newman D. G. Co.; M. Ettlinger, shoes; 470 4th Av.; Somerset.
JOPLIN—Newman Merc. Co.; S. Newman, clothing; 470 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Miss Stingley, waists; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Harzfeld Parisian Cloak Co.; J. L. Seldenbach, waists; 7 W. 22d.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; B. Clarke, notions, ribbons; 18 W. 35th.
LOUISVILLE—H. P. Selman & Co.; H. P. Selman, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
MACON—Union Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Juhan, notions, furnishing goods; Mrs. Woodward, ladies' wear; 69 5th Av.
MANKATO, Ill.—J. E. Brett, general mdse.; Collingwood.
MARQUETTE, Mich.—A. L. Huetter, ready-to-wear; 12 E. 33d.
MASSILLION—Allman & Putnam Co.; G. Mellen, general merchandise; Park Av.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; Miss E. Frank, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 22 E. 17th.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bro.; S. A. Meyers, notions; 22 E. 17th.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; W. J. McGovern, leather goods; J. M. Hurley, furn. goods; 2 Walker.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. A. Perlee, silks, notions; W. H. Magnuson, dry goods; 1,170 Broadway.
MINOT, N. D.—McCoy Dept. Store; P. V. McCoy, general mdse.; 470 4th Av.
MOBERLY, Mo.—J. S. Bowers & Sons; W. S. Bowers, women's ready-to-wear; 43 W. 27th.
MOBILE—L. Hammel Dry Goods Co.; L. Wagner, silks, dress goods; 71 West 23d.
NANTUCKETT—S. B. Ackaway; creton hats, sweaters, ladies' apparel; Prince George.
NEW ORLEANS—L. Feilman; S. Keller, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, muslin underwear, children's dresses; 43 Leonard.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. J. Muller, notions, ribbons; 19 E. 26th; Latham.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss M. L. Cronan, millinery; 19 E. 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—Levy, Loeb & Co.; M. W. Feingold, wholesale dry goods; 320 B'way.
NOBLESVILLE, Ind.—C. W. Sowerwine, general merchandise; Wallick's.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss Petor, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Bwy.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; L. Lurie, women's, misses' Fall suits; 1,133 Broadway.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Tobias Co.; L. Tobias, Miss F. Houghton, ready to wear; 114 5th Av.; Wallick's.
OMAHA—Burgess, Nash Co.; W. E. Grout, men's, boys' clothing; 1,133 Broadway.
PEORIA—F. A. Bergner Co.; W. Schwartzer, muslin underwear; Miss M. Daniels, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; J. Ferber, millinery; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; 116 W. 32d; McAlpin.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, millinery; 302 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Ferber, millinery; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' shirts, hosiery; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. J. Beckton, jobs cloaks, suits; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. Peto, hosiery, gloves; 23 E. 26th.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; W. H. St. Clair, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Mrs. M. B. Moulton, hosiery, ladies' knit underwear; 220 5th Av.
READING—Lord & Gage; Miss E. Frankum, ladies' merino underwear; 23d E. 26th.
RICHMOND—Cohen Co.; Miss M. Burnstein, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss H. Engleberg, cloaks, suits, waists; J. B. Cohen, waists, cloaks, suits; 1,270 B'way.
SAN ANTONIO—Saul Wolfson Dry Goods Co.; L. E. Rock, silk, woolens; G. C. Margozervitz, linens; 230 5th Av.; Latham.
SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; S. Upright, domestics, dress goods, silks; 303 5th Av.; Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; A. E. Yates, linings, notions, ribbons; 15 E. 26th.
SCRANTON—Emporium World; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 Bwy.; Cumberland.
SHERMAN, Texas—I. Exstein & Bro.; I. Exstein, furn goods; 573 Bwy.; Collingwood.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros Co.; Miss Millender, ready-to-wear; Miss L. M. Goodwin, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—F. L. Liles, general mdse.; Mrs. W. R. Gaffney, ready-to-wear; Woodward.
SPOKANE—Spokane Dry Goods Company; C. A. Wood, linens, white goods; 225 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Whaples-Olvey Millinery Co.; W. E. Whaples, millinery; Imperial.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio.—E. Wren Co.; Miss G. M. Wren, women's, infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
ST. JOSEPH—Townsend, Wyatt, Wall D. G. Co.; B. F. Ellis, domestics; 33 Union Sq.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss J. Baron, gloves; Miss M. Nolte, representing; 71 W. 23d; Holland House.
ST. LOUIS—J. W. Garland; Miss L. Frank, misses' coats; Miss Woolfson, children's garments; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss K. Walker, toys; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Apparel Co.; Miss L. Julius, cloaks, suits; 95 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; A. S. Harris, ready-to-wear, basement; 71 W. 23d.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; Miss M. Boyce, laces, neckwear; Miss K. Geyer, ladies' gloves; Miss Miller, millinery; 31 Union Square.
ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; G. Dalrymple, notions; 1,270 B'way.
TAMAQUA—Livingstone & Green; S. R. Livingstone, suits, coats, waists, dresses; 13 W. 38th.
TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; J. M. Keller, cloaks, suits; L. R. McDonald, Jr., dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; J. H. Tyroler, women's coats, suits, dresses, skirts, furs; Miss R. B. Farrell, corsets; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; Miss A. M. Cole, gloves; Miss Brogan, hosiery, underwear; 50 Union Square.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; O. A. Baker, cloaks, suits, waists; L. Valois, dry goods; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO—Parson Garment Co.; E. R. Parson, ready-to-wear; 12 E. 33d.
UTICA—A. S. & T. Hunter; W. J. Sutton, silks; Grand.
WACO—Sanger Bros.; Miss Hutmacher, millinery; Miss Ullman, ladies', infants' wear; 19 E. 24th; Holland House.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Mr. Kohn, house furn. goods, china; Mrs. Davidson, jewelry; 43 W. 23d.
YORK—P. Wiest's Sons; D. Wallerstorf, carpets; 116 W. 32d.
ZANESVILLE—H. Weber, Sons & Co.; B. F. Weber, laces, millinery, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 315 4th Av.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Large and seasonable stock of women's, misses', and children's cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses, shirtwaists, and petticoats.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale: Levensrein & Seidman, 20 East 9th St., 10:30 A. M.—Cloaks and suits, raw material, machinery, furniture, fixtures, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 185 Montrose Av., Brooklyn—Stock of Italian groceries.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's, women's and children's shoes.

J. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—$25,000 stock of a department store, including dry goods, corsets, ribbons, laces, infants' wear, men's, women's, and children's underwear, furnishings, neckwear, boys' and children's clothing, women's and misses' suits, embroideries, wash goods, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Harry Burrell, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., wash goods. "Knickerbocker Cloak and Suit Co., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Woolen piece goods. Louis Sisenwein, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., men's clothing, rubber coats, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Edward M. Halperin, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Men's furnishings.

Tuesday.

Chas. Shongood, Bankrupt Sale: L. H. Lang Co., 524 Westchester Av., Bronx—Beef, &c.; also fixtures, 2 P. M.

Chas. Shongood, assignee sale: Arthur Gogel, 71 Nassau St., 10:30 A. M.—Jewelry, fixtures, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, men's and women's furnishings, cloaks and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—500 pieces men's and women's wear, Fall and medium weight, fancy worsteds, fine serges, trouserings, overcoatings, chinchillas, cloakings, broadcloths, &c.; also alpacas, serges, linings, &c.

Frank Jacobovitz, 52 Lispenard St.—$10,000 stock of women's cloaks, suits, coats, dresses, &c.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale: American Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway, consisting of good-will of business, use of name, outstanding contracts, typewriters, supplies, office furniture, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's dresses, suits, coats, waists, and other wearing apparel.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale: 33 Liberty St., Rooms 304-305—Contents of a machine shop.

I. Singer, 40 East 20th St.—1,500 dozen woolen and worsted sweaters, 10:30 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 240 Broadway—Men's and boys' clothing, suits, overcoats, &c.; also fixtures.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Women's Fall and Winter cloaks and suits.

Wednesday.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St.—$20,000 stock of dry goods, and women's and men's furnishings.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Large stock of embroideries, laces, ribbons, cambrics, and lingerie.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Van Praag & Co., 56-60 West 35th St.—Plant machinery, electric motors, and fixtures.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Auto Accessories Association, Inc., 77 Chambers St., 10:30 A. M.

Thursday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Set diamonds, loose diamonds, gold jewelry, gold watches, sterling silver and plated ware, &c. Also Friday.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Star Rubber Raincoat Co., 12 West 17th St., 10:30 A. M.—Women's waists, raincoats, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Friday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales; Barnet Pusrin, 69 Chrystie St., jewelry, machinery, fixtures, &c.; Abraham Zucker, 787 Sixth Ave., men's and women's furnishings, dry goods, fixtures, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's clothing.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—2,000 cartons of imported fancy feathers, ostrich fancies, coques, wings, and fancy novelties.

National Purchasing Company, 8 Lispenard St.—Women's dresses, cloaks and suits, waists, &c.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Women's Fall and Winter cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale: Royal Belt Co., Inc., 308 Canal St., 10 A. M., pocketbooks, belts, raw material, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Vanderlip Urges Reforms.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—A simplified system of administration is advocated in a statement to be presented to the Constitutional Convention tomorrow by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the Board of Managers of Letchworth Village, a sanitarium for the care of epileptics and feeble-minded persons. Mr. Vanderlip urges that a new and simple system of control be inaugurated, that a plan for the development of the institution in the next decade be adopted, and that a bond issue or a definite program of appropriations be decided upon.

Chas. Shongood, assignee sale: Nathan Hochmuth, 1,185 First Ave., men's furnishings; also fixtures, &c.

RETAIL AND ART.

Tuesday.

Benjamin S. Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Knabe baby grand piano with player attachment, mahogany dining suites, large lot of cut crystal, and fine dinner ware, unusually fine linens, and other household furnishings and effects; also large diamond sunburst, to be sold to close estate. Continues Wednesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Household furniture, &c. Also Wednesday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 435 Carlton Av., Brooklyn—Storage sale of household furniture and furnishings.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff sale, 610 West 139th St.—Entire contents of furnished apartment.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Several very fine library suites, mahogany bedroom suites, several brass beds with springs and mattresses, dining room suites in mahogany and oak, oriental rugs, bric-a-brac, cut glass, &c. Also Wednesday.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Oil paintings, pastels, water colors, and portraits of prominent men, removed from an art gallery. Also Wednesday.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 331 4th Av.—Diamonds, watches, chains, rings, solid silver, &c., being collateral for the Provident Loan Society of New York; also Thursday, 9:30 A. M. each day.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St.—Household furniture.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:03 | Sun sets..7:07 | Moon rises..3:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:27	6:44	12:33	12:32
Governors Island	7:06	7:15	1:12	1:12
Hell Gate	8:56	9:05	2:52	2:52

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 8.

SS Lapland, Liverpool, July 30.
SS St. Paul, Liverpool, July 24.
SS Taormina, Naples, July 26.
SS Perugia, Gibraltar, July 27.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 4.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, Aug. 4.
SS Canopic, Boston, Aug. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Duca d'Aosta	Naples	July 28
Andros	Palermo	July 22
Maraval	Grenada	July 30
St. Stephen	London	July 24
Harry Luckenbach	Colon	July 30
Rhodesia	Marseilles	July 25
Hathor	Havre	July 25
Quebra	Liverpool	July 27
Goodwood	Barry	July 24
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 4
Santiago	Progreso	July 29
Borinquen	San Juan	Aug. 4
Pastores	Colon	Aug. 2
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 4
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 4
Algiers	Jacksonville	Aug. 5
San Guglielmo	Palermo	July 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Minnehaha	London	July 31
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Cressington Court	Bordeaux	July 28
Moreni	Lisbon	July 26
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 7
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 4
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 7

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Vitalia	Rotterdam	July 27
Communipaw	Rotterdam	July 27
Mimosa	Manchester	July 27
Justin	Para	July 30
Mariana	Demerara	Aug. 1

DUE THURSDAY.

Czaritza	Archangel	July 29
Strathtay	Lisbon	July 28
Seaconnet	Gothenburg	July 27
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 5
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Aug. 4
Minas Geraes	Para	Aug. 1
Stephano	Halifax	Aug. 10
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 7
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 4
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Riouw	Amsterdam	July 29
Auchendale	London	July 30
Allianca	Cristobal	Aug. 7
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 7
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 10

DUE SATURDAY.

Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Saxon Monarch	London	Aug. 2
Harrovian	Havre	July 30
Brantford	Leith	July 31
Bellington Grange	Bordeaux	July 30
Gregory	Para	Aug. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
W. D. Noyes, Santos	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Frankby, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nagama, Montevideo	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
San Giorgio, Naples	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	2:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Mundale, Cardenas	—	12:00 M.
Egda, Gibara	—	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hellenes, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Marseilles	—	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Corozal, Santiago	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Borde'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Canope, Naples	—	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	—	1:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	—	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 8.

SS Zulia, San Juan to New York, was 1,340 miles S. at 8 P. M. Red D Line.
SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 79 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 110 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Savannah Line.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 234 miles E. of Galveston at noon. Mallory Line.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 231 miles E. of Galveston at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 90 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS San Marcos, Mobile to New York, was 165 miles S. E. of Mobile at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 211 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 255 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Colorado, Brunswick to New York, was 149 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 230 miles S. at 6 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 520 miles S. at 6 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 45 miles S. at 8 P. M. Porto Rico Line.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 193 miles S. at noon.
Tug Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 94 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 35 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 311 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 655 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Aug. 12
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Island, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Matar..Aug. 13
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru..Aug. 15
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Merionethshire..Aug. 16
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian..Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru..Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia..Aug. 20

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 18, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 10, SS Ryndam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII., and at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 10, SS San Giorgio; at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Duca d'Aosta.

S. S. "MANDALAY"
Moonlight Sail Up-the-Hudson Every Evening.
BROADWAY STARS and CELEBRITIES
Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday Nights. Tuesday Evening, Aug. 10, Miss Grace La Rue, Famous Musical Comedy Star. Leaving Battery 7:30 P. M., West 131st St. 8:30 P. M. DANCING FREE.
S.S. "Mandalay" Week Days and Sundays
To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.
25 Cts. EACH WAY. Lvs. W. 131st St. 9:30 A. M. " Battery Pier 10:30 A. M. " Atlantic Highlands 5 PM Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.
EXTRA TRIP Saturday Afternoons. Leave Battery 2 P. M.
Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4399 Broad 179-3263.

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BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES
UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays.
Lvs. Battery 9:15, West 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.
Str. "MARY POWELL" Weekdays Lvs. W. 42d St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Sundays and Holidays, STR. "NEWBURGH.")
Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 953
& Mary Powell St'b't Co. Tel. Spring 4141.

GLEN ISLANDS
"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
Every seaside amusement: fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9.45, 11.15 A.M., 2.30, 3.30, P.M. East 24th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
New Jersey Central
Atlantic City $2.50
NEXT WEDNESDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park
or WEST POINT
Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct **$1.75**
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden, ($1.00,) Catskill, and Hudson. FARE $1.25. Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 **BOSTON** $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for illustrated Folder.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line: Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.
New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

ROUND TRIP **RED BANK LINE** 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Suns. & Hols. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STRS. ROSEDALE & CIMBRIA today leave West 129th St., 9:30; West 23d St., 10:15; Battery, 10:45; Coney Island, 6; Rockaway, 5. Excursion tickets 50c.

50¢ Mornings 10.30 **YACHT CLIFTON SIGHT SEEING** 40 Mile 3 Hour Cruise. **75¢** Afternoons 2.30
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLE Lvs. Foot W 42d St. Tel. Bryant 3628. Sat. & Sun 25c. addl.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3573.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

HERE'S A COOL TRIP!
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route, New Jersey Central.

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A fast boat to Albany every day but Sunday with direct rail connections to all points North, East and West. The time to go is NOW.
All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Leave Desbrosses St. daily except Sunday, 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain
Afternoon Boat for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "Robert Fulton."
Desbrosses St. Pier Tel. 4141 Spring New York

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Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, every day at 5 P. M. Same service returning. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses and Freight—Express Service.
Main Deck Dining Rooms—Excellent Service
Fare, $4.00. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans, $1.00. Outside Rooms, $2.00.

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Steamships NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 5 P. M.; also Monday, 10:30 A. M. A delightful 300-Mile 22-Hour Trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.

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22,000 Tons Displacement, 580 Feet Long
From New York **AUG. 26** 10 A. M. Sept. 16 Oct. 12
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Highest Standard Trans-Atlantic Cuisine and Service
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NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO | NEW YORK TO PANAMA CANAL
$125 up FIRST CABIN $75 up
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Including Meals and Berth. Also California Combination Tickets
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CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Orduna....Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania....Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia....Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia...Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna....Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
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Saxonia....Sat., Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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$32 to $80, including meals and sleeping accommodations aboard steamer.
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Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
TUSCANIA
Friday, August 27th, 5 P. M.
Calling at Liverpool.
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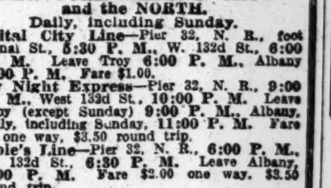
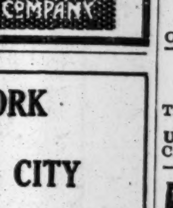


NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M.; W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.



NEW YORK and ATLANTIC CITY By Real Ocean Steamship
Only 8 hours, all daylight. "Never out o' sight o' land."
From New York City, Pier 46, North River, foot W. 10th St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 9:30 A. M.
From Atlantic City Steamship Terminal, head of N. New Jersey Ave., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 9:30 A. M.
One way, $2.50. Return, $3.50. Children, half fare. Send for Folder R.
ATLANTIC CITY STEAMSHIP LINE.

RAILROADS.

N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS. Sundays, Holidays. See ads. or agents.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Aug. 21, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . Sept. 11, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
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RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Czaritza, Aug. 18
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1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.
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American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Paul....Aug. 14 | New York....Aug. 21
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland.....Aug. 12 | Baltic.......Aug. 18
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa,
Canopic, August 14, 10 A. M.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
TAORMINA, AUG. 11 | CASERTA, SEPT. 18
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
PATRIA (new)..Aug. 12 | SANT' ANNA..Sept. 7
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"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 132 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on Aug. 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Schnitzer<Nemeth.
Weber<Spaeth & Senger Bld'g Co.
Shea<Wanamaker.
Re Gerard, (O'Brien.)
Modhe<Ramsey.
Pechenik<Stolzberg.
Re Standard Computing Scale Co.<Hartigan.
Stoughton<Stoughton.
Knubel<Knubel.
Andran Hygienic Co.<Price.
Warren<Ward Baking Co., Inc.
Miller<Herzog.
Rabinowitz<Barrett.
Taishoff<Elkeman.
Sprague<Rosenthal (2)
Sacksman<Sacksman.
Mallon<Lyons.
Sherson<Sherson.
Pohl<Pohl.
Wagner<Tully.
Simmons<Frenhold.
Goddard<O'Connor.
Exchange Buffet Co.<Kaplan.
Ewing<Int R T Co.
Weiss<Scherr, (2.)
Re Schnitzer, (Southwestern Surety Ins.)
Praeger<Int. R. T, (2.)
Young<Winter Motor Carriage Co.
Nagler<Nagler.
Spiegel<Spiegel.
Re Baker Vehicle Co.
Davis<Wilmerding.
Seidemann<Erdenbrecher.
Tobias<All Theatres F & A Co.
Toltec Mexican Oil<E Coast Oil Co.
Derechin<Gassman.
Re Tepper<Tepper.
Hanson<Hanson.
Layefsky<Wilmar.
Childs<Schurck.
Saunders<Saunders.
Re Schiffer, (Ryan.)
Union Dime Sav Bk<Corn.
Re Moses, (Parcel No. 20 & 20 A.)
Streeter<Moore.
Liberi<Liberi.
Grieme<Grane Hill Realty Co.
Dunigan<Kraus.
Spruel<Spruel.
Hoisting Mach Co.<Federal Terra Cotta.
Martin<Martin.
Weeks<Sawyer.
Ketchum<Ketchum.
Nat'l Park Bk<Kelly.
MacDonald<Cassidy.
Remsen<Morgenthau.
Van Damm<Van Damm.
Nolan<Horn.
Hannigan<Valentine.
Wolheim<S E & M E Bernheimer Co.
Gucker<Kopf.
Titus<Cent Park N & E Realty RR.
Greenberg<Waldes.
Phelps<Kurzman.
Miller<Stein.
Standard Cigar Stands Co.<Schwartz
Floy<Fairchild & Co.
Re Potter.
Pfeiffenschneider<Young Men's H As.
Re Levinstein, (Friedman.)
Biehn<B W R Realties Inc.
Steloff<Steloff.
Bowery Sav Bk<Doelger.
Hanly<Hanly.
Terr<Terr.
Fettretch<Fettretch.
Re B'way Millinery Supply Co.
NY Water Sup Equip Co.<Bayer.
Re Callahan.
Sititsky<Sititsky.
Sergi<Fonda Johnstown & Gloversville.
Chimenz<Chimenz.
Natter<Natter.
Balint<Balint.
Mulholland<Otten.
Vivian<Roberts.
Re Boyd.
Milliken<McGarrah.
Re White.
Karfeles<Heydemann.
Wood<Wilson.
Onffroy<Onffroy.
Cochrane<Cochrane.
Deretchen<Gassman.
Re Smagler.
Beck<Whitmore.
Rosenberg<Goldberger.
Wolison<Tuchmann.
Re Haines<Powers Natl Process Corp.
E F Ingraham Adv Co.<Nat'l 5, 10, 25 Cent Magazine.
Cohen<Cohen.
Natter<Natter.
Schlanger<Hauser.
Lynch<Lindau.
Robinson<Richards.
Fiends<Schleiff.
Rosofsky<Schulte Dress Co.
Davidson<Rosengarten.
Debergmingham<D'Aubray.
Schwartzler<Richter.
Farrell<Phillips.
N Y & Brooklyn Paper Co<Elore Pub Co.
Ellis<Sage Foundation.
Dobbs<Brennan.
Wear<Kolbler.
Kayser<Cammann.
Wilbeth<Crystal.
Fishel<Seely's Son.
Jackson<same.
Rofkin<same.
Sheffield Farms<same
Courtney<Metropolis.
Clark<Shostak.
Alhambra<Wupperman.
Kayser<Cammann.
Reineri<Georgiana.
Lowenthau<Blomenthal.
Wolarsky<Hoe.
Lindquist<Tamblyn.
Gordon Baths<Grauber.
Buckley<Shappiro.
Geffen<Podlesh.
Safir<No Brit, &c, Co.
Schlanger<Hauser.

PART II—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Recess.
PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of: Amelia G Cutter, Abram Kaplan.
Wills for probate: Helen I Hendricks, Rebecca Ginsberg, Lillian Rottstein.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Pierce, Butler & Co<London C. &c. Co.
Lord & Taylor<Pritchard.
Grise<Zaccaria.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Baer<Dowling—William S. Bennett.
SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Mut Life Ins Co<Reun—Orson A. Raynor. Same<same—Manton M. Wyvell. Same<same—Elek. J. Ludvigh. Same<same—John C. Coleman. City R E Co<Brady—James O'Farrell. Earl<Mackey—John P. Dunn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—NY Sav Bk<Catharine L Thomas—William M. Seabury. Christian F Tiejen<Fred'k W Herbert—Patrick A. Gaynor. Catharine Ernst<Isaac Shlanowsky—Fields Hermance.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned until Aug. 10, at 11 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions.

Re Phillips Ex'rs.
Mayer<Burkhardt et al.
Charlton<B H RR.
Radler<same.
Macri<Macri.
Re Rosebank Av
Flynn<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Hodge<Nassau El RR
Shannon<same.
McElway<B H RR.
Fisher<Nassau El RR
Wallach<Benedict.
Paesons<Nassau El RR.
Rawlings<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Loughlin<B H RR.
Orman<Transit Dev.
Kolber<Cashin et al.
Staffeldt<Staffeldt.
Harrison<Coleman.
Snyder<Lamb.
Schwab<Greifenstein.
O'Neill<Brooks.
Re Lally.
Nalecz<Wisowsty.
Schiessner<Kelly.
Schmaedecke<Gallagher.
Re Dennis (55th St.)
Roes<McLaughlin.
Prospect L & Imp Co<Downey.
Roberts<Prien.
People<Lennon et al (3).
City Tax Lien Co<Murray et al.
Condon<Mendelson et al.
Rudiensky<Rudiensky.
Lampe<Singer et al.
Re Amato (Sedoti lien.)
Kirschner<Kirschner.
Samuels<Beowd.
Guirean<Goldsmith et al.
Samuels<Samuels.
Pilger<Stillwell (2).
Wallace<Dittman et al.
Re Federal Union Surety Co.
Czerny<Jacobowitz.
Usher<Callanen.
Smith<Arlick.
Samuels<Brown.
Thompson<Cocks.
Palisi<Napole.
Ennis<Ennis.
Annys<Bellman et al.
Queens Bor Plaza R Co<Wolfe.
Havenor<Havenor.
J Blyn & Sons<G'ter N Y Purchasing Co.
Re Phillips et al.
Martindyke<Yans.
Stockman<Kaufman.
Mages<Guerino.
Nat Thread Co<Schlieffer.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—No calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of: William Tracy, Sarah E Snyder, Frank Guski, Bridget Meyers, Helen M Weeks, Chas Hildebrandt, Theresia Rosenhoefer, Carolina Mack, Wm C Osterheld, William H May, Bernhard Haussner, John J E Conroy, Wilhelminia Naudorffer, Anna Wachter, Katharine Zimmermann, Maria A McKee.
Accounting of: Kenneth Sutherland, Anna Jung, James Farrell, Patrick H McCarren, Martha Jimmerson, James Spence, Helen Cronin, James Borden, Albert G. Bogula.
Estates of: John E Hughes, Sarah Smith.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE LATE MODEL FOREDOOR CHALMERS 36 FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING CAR; HAS DEMOUNTABLE RIMS, NEW SHOES, WITH EXTRA SHOE AND RIMS, TOOLS, PLENTY OF EXTRAS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, SELF-STARTER; CANNOT TELL FROM NEW CAR; WILL SACRIFICE FOR $550; BARGAIN. SEE COACHMAN, 921 PUTNAM AV., BROOKLYN, TWO BLOCKS OFF BROADWAY.

Vanderbilt Special Renault, perfect car, new equipment, painting, &c., far superior to any new car at many times price, in speed, quality, striking appearance; 34x4½ tires, light, very, easy cranking; private owner. X 359 Times Annex.

For Sale.—1915 Saxon runabout; run 500 miles. Dr. J. J. Bema, 433 15th St., West New York.

1915 Biltwell Velle Demonstrator and several other fine cars; rare bargain. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Peerless special-geared roadster, very fast and attractive car. Cadillac, 1912, electric starter, lights; touring and limousine bodies; run 1,100 miles. Telephone 1234 Decatur. Charles Deshan, 1,400 Atlantic Av., B'klyn.

Cadillac, 1912, seven-passenger; excellent condition; ideal for jitney bus; $525. Chas. E. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hudson, 1913; electric lighting and starting; exceptionally good shape. Telephone Bushwick 6785.

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INTERNATIONAL Harvester Truck; in good shape and practically given away at $175. See Reilly, 136 West 52d St.

Locomobile, 1910; first-class condition; $350. Chas. E. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

66 H. P. Pierce-Arrow, 5 passenger. Telephone 642 Chelsea.

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Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

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Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards; hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

High-grade, five or seven-passenger car; select trade only. F. Perry, 383 Clinton St., Brooklyn; telephone Hamilton 1777.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard, hourly, monthly; owner drives; touring specialty. Verlongieri, 156 E. 120th. Harlem 4832.

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Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO. Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

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OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

A manufacturer of kindred hardware lines has about 500 square feet of space to sublet to manufacturers' agents; telephone connection, shipping and warehousing facilities; located in the heart of the hardware district; office equipment furnished if required. Address, stating nature of business and names of firms represented. X 355 Times Annex.

WALL ST. BROKERS.
A large office in a prominent Broadway hotel; stock board on premises; rent reasonable. Inquire Box G J 307, 673 Broadway.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months, Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Attractive, large room, suitable for studio, doctor, or dentist. 311 West 102d St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A Very Pretty Cottage.—Front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom; mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric dome; parlor, (open fireplace;) on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash; balance easy. Baldwin, 128 Times Downtown.

POULTRY FARM.
$3 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm; 6-room house; full cellar; range, tubs, &c., in kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c., few minutes' from station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating and fishing; one hour from city. C. Jones, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

$1,450 full price; will buy my farm, consisting of 3 room-house; chicken houses, barn, &c.; good cultivated soil; easy terms to responsible party wanting this home quickly. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Pl., opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. depot.

House of 5 large rooms; porch on two sides; fruit and shade trees; barn; chicken house; plot of 20 lots, more if wanted; corner; $150 down and $15 monthly; $2,750 full price. Brand, owner, Huntington, L. I.

Seven-room house, improvements; 35 minutes out; easy terms; direct from owner. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J.

Beautiful ten-room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view; high elevation; on large plot; fully furnished; cost $13,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg., New York.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms; modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground; write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Laurel Beach Residential Park, Milford, Ct. (Devon R. R. Station.) The superb sea shore resort of New England. Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Private Park, Pier; $7,000 Cement Beach Walk. Private roads and walks. Lots may now be purchased and cottages built at a great saving. For information apply to Laurel Beach Land Co., 102 Fifth Ave., Laurel Beach, Milford, Ct., or Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

114th.—Four stores; double apartment house; 5 rooms and bath each apartment; all rented; but very little cash required. Apply A. A. Shopp, 53 3d Av.

MONEY ADVANCED ON RENTS. Apply JACOBS & GEMANSKY, real estate and insurance, 140 East Broadway.

129th, 106 West.—A handsome three-story and basement house, from October 1st, $900.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

One month's rent free to party purchasing my handsome 7-room house; improvements; 30 minutes out; will make easy terms if I can secure good party. Write Paton, Box 105 Times Downtown.

JAMAICA BUSINESS PROPERTY 60x100. Located on Fulton St., near Jamaica Theatre; terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply to John Distler, 9 Miller Place, Brooklyn.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF.
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1200-$1600.
5-Room, 1st Floor, Physician's Apt., $1200.
STANDARD ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
Phone 1300 River, or 1854 Columbus.

GRAND VIEW
889 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 155TH ST.
Eight large rooms and two baths; every modern convenience; immediate occupancy; convenient to "L" and surface roads; rents $1,000 to $1,200. The best service. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
5 rooms.... $660 $720
6 rooms.... $720 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway,
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
Rent $600, $900.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 6 rooms $40 upward, Washington Heights's most refined houses; every improvement; restricted avenue; refined; owner lives on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Sts., on Fort Washington Av.

8 TO 9 ROOMS
All outside, large, beautifully finished; $80 upward; most refined houses on restricted Fort Washington Av.; references required; owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Sts., on Fort Washington Av.

NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 up; every modern improvement; refined location; splendid service; owner's management; near subway express. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

79th, 142 East, cor. Lexington Av.,
6 rooms, bath, steam; suitable doctor, dentist, dressmaker; rent, $55.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

BROOKLYN.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

PARKWAY COURT.
Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Ave., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park
Only 29 Minutes from Municipal Building on
Sea Beach Subway
Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Paym'ts—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1.
Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 2552 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANY NEW HOUSES JUST COMPLETED.
Prices from $8,500 to $22,500, on convenient terms. These houses are well worth inspection. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty, commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms.

Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes From Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley—5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens. Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. Week Days—8:17, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon; 12:30, 12:47, (1:15 Sat. only,) 1:24, (1:52 Sat. only,) 2:06, 2:45, 3:00, 3:43, 4:02, 4:29, 5:00, 5:18, 5:38 P. M., etc. Sundays—8:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:29, 3:03, 3:30, 4:04, 4:45, 5:27 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW CHESTER HILL HOUSE
Builders anxious to sell attractive house. Beautiful and convenient section; 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; large bedrooms; many unusual features. Ready Sept. 1st. $11,500, terms easy. ANDERSON REALTY CO., near New Haven Station, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale
AT NEW ROCHELLE
Modern house, 10 rooms, bath, gas, electricity; large porch. Plot 50x100—$6,500. H. B. DOWNEY, 232 Huguenot St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

3 Rooms (front), $60
4 Rooms, $65
5 Rooms, $70
New fireproof elevator house, fine location; near subway and "L" stations.
55 West 95th St.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av., Coney. 1808.

Connecticut.

WHITE BEACH HOTEL, on water's front, overlooking Niantic Bay; electricity and modern improvements; half mile bathing beach; table first class.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

California.

Lady owning beautiful country place near Pasadena and Los Angeles would like a few nice people to board, preferably one or two families; large, airy rooms; all conveniences. For full particulars address M. C., 329 West Hillcrest Boulevard, Monrovia, California.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

12TH, 34 WEST.—Select rooms, private baths; steam, electricity, telephone; references required.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly decorated; excellent board; table guests; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity, parlor, dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 West.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; newly renovated; electricity, telephone; reference.

94TH, 86 WEST.—Room suitable two appreciating superior table, home comforts. Strauss.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Beautiful large front rooms, suitable two; adjoining bath; excellent meals.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. — 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

To sublet, furnished, "The Admaston," 251 West 89th, six-room apartment, two baths, nicely furnished; silver, china and linen included; to sublet from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1, (no more than three in family;) rent low; first-class references required. Telephone Murray Hill 6191 for appointment.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, nonhousekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

For rent, ten months or more, nicely furnished front 5 rooms near Morningside Park and Columbia. S 11 Times.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment, $50; one unfurnished, $35; every convenience.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

47th St., 9 West.—Bachelor apartments; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Lexington Av., 1,235, corner 84th St. 6-7 large rooms, steam, electric light, parquet floor, hall service; $50 up.

40th St., 34 East.—Very attractive 2 rooms, alcove, bath, and kitchenette. Apply to GEO. R. READ & CO., 3 East 35th St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell township timberland, Maine, 28,000 acres; value increasing; income paying; investor's opportunity. Owner, Box 343, Gorham, Maine.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale by owner, in Central Florida—190 acres of land suitable for trucking citrus or raising stock; also 5 town lots; one mile from 2 railroad stations. Address R. Dittrich, Tampa, Fla. Palmacia 78.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To lease, a six-room detached house, all modern improvements, in Westchester County, 20 miles out; rent not to exceed $35. E 239 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3 weekly up.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room; every convenience; telephone; moderate rent.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

PARK AV., 13.—Large, nicely furnished, cool front rooms; $3.50, $6, $8.

West Side.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; very reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Delightfully cool double room, private bath; small rooms; reasonable.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive; rooms, suite, with private bath, or single, for gentlemen; must be seen to apprecite; references; telephone.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; Subway, elevated; telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Rooms; hot, cold, running water; shower baths; electricity; privacy.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 240 WEST.—Phone 9096 Columbus. Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; suitable one, two; refined surroundings; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone, Summer rates.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small cool rooms; homelike; special Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room; also small room; references; reasonable.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; single or en suite; private bath; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; select private house; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large rooms; private bath; hot water; $5 upward.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent large, small front room; newly furnished; bath, phone.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; electric lights; references; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 146 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable outside room; electricity; elevator; lavatories; excellent service. Haskins.

82D, 152 WEST.—Reduced rates; comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

86TH, 337 WEST, (Subway.)—Unusually attractive room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; near Riverside.

87TH, 113 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite; rooms and bath; private family; moderate; references.

93D, 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two connecting rooms; southern exposure; third floor, front. Crane.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Handsome suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; special Summer rates. McNamara.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; no other roomers; private residence.

116TH, 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Connecting outside room, 4 windows, elevator, and telephone. Camp.

122D, 540 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Airy outside rooms; fine outlook; references; elevator.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Home, newly furnished; board; conveniences; $5 up. Audubon 6195.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th St.)—Two connecting rooms; southern exposure; meals optional. Jantzen.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. and ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful, large rooms; private family; references; 91st St. subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; telephone; electricity; references required; high-class house.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN.—Desires pleasant front room; modern conveniences, in refined home, west side, not above 96th St.; give full particulars. M 31 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.
Very light, 4 rooms, bath, $40 up
All Night 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator, 6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c. 7 rooms, bath, $70 up
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Artistic, airy six rooms, bath, $60. Apt. 4N, 307 West 97th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:
WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actieseiskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,
WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pay the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;
NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.
Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) stenographer; efficiency unquestionable; experience, eight years. F 366 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance; also cashier. Matilda Dennig, 214 East 89th.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter, street, evening gowns; remodels; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow, with child 4 years old, wishes position as housekeeper. Mrs. Lawson, 236 Bergen Av., Jersey City.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method, $1 hour; ladies' home; physician's references. Address Delly, 118 West 89th. Inquire after 12 noon.

REFINED LADY would like position of trust in ladies' school or private home; references. Box 372, Closter, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced bookkeeping and office detail; operates switchboard; quick, accurate, thoroughly businesslike; $12. F., 160 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn. Williamsburg 1991.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 8 years' experience, well educated, first-class references, wants permanent position; $18. A 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; ambitious, willing worker wishes responsible position. E 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate, salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—Accomplished lady whose home is in California wishes position as traveling companion for party going West; best references. Address P. R. B., Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN.—With executive ability, desires position as secretary or office manager; understands bookkeeping and stenography; salary, $18. L 157 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE colored houseworkers. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Collins Agency, 101 West 138. Audubon 7259.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5829 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 209 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CASHIER.—Bright young lady; experience unnecessary; references. S. P. Belmonti, 64 West 33d St.

DESIGNER, experienced, on a fine line of ladies' silk waists; splendid opportunity. L 97 Times.

NEAT HAND SEWERS for home or inside work. Rothschild, 30 West Houston.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

COOK, $30; waitress, $25; chambermaid, $20; houseworkers, $18-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST
Three months' course; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LONDON WAIST & DRESS CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 21997.
To the creditors of London Waist & Dress Co., of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:
That pursuant to an order of Honorable Augustus N. Hand, Judge, dated August 2d, 1915, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of composition before adjudication.
You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 19th day of August, 1915, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, August 3d, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,049.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS M. BLUMING and HENRY M. BLUMING, individually and as copartners doing business as BLUMING BROS., Bankrupts.
Creditors of said Louis M. Bluming and Henry M. Bluming, individually and as copartners doing business as Bluming Bros., are hereby given notice that on April 6th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 19th, 1915, at 1:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21,892.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, So. District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—SENDER FELDMARK and JACOB MEADOW, Bankrupts.
Creditors of said Sender Feldmark and Jacob Meadow are hereby given notice that on July 18th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, August 17th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The bankrupts propose to offer terms of composition to their creditors at said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District New York.—No. 21841.—In Bankruptcy.—UNITED FILM SERVICE INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said United Film Service Inc., are hereby given notice that on July 1st, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 19th, 1915, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,891.—In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD G. SOLTMAN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Edward G. Soltman are hereby given notice that on July 13th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 16th, 1915, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,868.—In Bankruptcy.—SIGMUND HOLLINGER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Sigmund Hollinger are hereby given notice that on July 7th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 19th, 1915, at one P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,020.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS J. FERRARA, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Louis J. Ferrara are hereby given notice that on July 29th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 19th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,926.—In Bankruptcy.—YANKEE WAIST COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Yankee Waist Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 26, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on August 19, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
J. J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 3851.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION. A successful publicity and copy man now the department head of a prominent concern is at liberty to offer a portion of his time to another reputable house, either for consultation or detail work; fees reasonable; this is an exceptional opportunity to enlist the services of a recognized specialist in sales promotion and advertising. X 352 Times Annex.

AGGRESSIVE, capable American (30) desires selling proposition in staple line or position that will advance to salesman; will start on moderate salary or expenses and commission; no house-to-house proposition wanted. J. M., L 107 Times.

AMERICAN, (20 years,) honest and industrious, wishes position. C. N., 507 E. 180th.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, timekeeper; 20 years on steamship docks; temperate, reliable. F 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z, 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, double entry, cost accounting; 8 years' experience in large concern; take full charge; best references. L 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant (23) desires position; thoroughly reliable and competent; best references. Box 2, 46 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; double entry; modern methods; references; salary secondary. Otto, care Hellwig, 27 7th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 40, 12 years' experience city, country, Pierce-Arrow, Packard, other cars, best references, written, personal; courteous, temperate, desires permanent position. Phone Schuyler 9782, 8 A. M. to 12.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, best reference, wishes position. Yamada, 330 East 57th St.

CLERK, thirty-nine, good appearance, good at reading, writing, common arithmetic; express company experience; wants remunerative evening employment, six to nine or ten. E 238 Times Downtown.

COAST SALESMAN, now selling big petticoat line to best trade Denver, West, wants strong popular-priced waist line. X 370 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL artist and writer of terse advertising, wants piece work. E 357 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical; experienced, rapid, accurate worker; salary no object. 119 East 122d St.

ENGINEER.—Licensed, willing to do firing; good references. Engineer, 2,514 Madison St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bushwick 3127.

GARDENER, single, experienced in and outdoors, also understanding farming and live stock, wishes position on gentleman's place. A. Gorlich, 228 Parker St., 3d floor, Newark, N. J.

HARVARD '14 MAN, experienced social welfare, efficiency and employment man, wishes to connect with a reliable New York industrial; A1 references. W 176 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER or ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience, bookkeeper, cashier, purchasing agent; organizer office systems; highest references. E 359 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE
POSITION WANTED.
Young man, at present employed as manager in the building trade, desires to connect himself with a large progressive industrial, financial or commercial concern. Prefers a position where salesmanship, executive ability, college and technical training, knowledge of languages and ability to meet people in all walks of life would be valuable; highest references; compensation secondary to desire to demonstrate his ability. C 51 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Well acquainted with trade from Denver to Pacific Coast, desires representative line; experienced; well recommended. L 173 Times.

SALESMAN.—Do you want man thoroughly acquainted with automobiles, having had extensive experience; can get business. E 345 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—(26;) understands bookkeeping, collecting; reliable; moderate salary; highly recommended. C 49 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can you use a young man who is clean, honest, industrious, and who has had a thorough stenographic training? If you will give me a chance, I know I will make good; will begin at $8. Address Young Man, 36 West 123d St. Telephone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' practical experience, desires permanent position; capable of high-speed writing and secretarial work; can furnish highest references; thoroughly reliable. F 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take fast dictation; accurate typist; experienced; high school graduate; $15. Ray Coffman, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Neat, experienced, good command of language; moderate. L 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires to secure position with a real estate firm; has some experience. X 372 Times Annex.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DRAUGHTSMAN for spare time work, drawing charts for financial publication; give hourly rate; telephone number; letters only. Room 549, 42 Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURERS.—Four manufacturers wanted to represent in Brazil and Argentina, South America; sell on commission; satisfactory bond; best reference. X 343 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT, by modern corporation in New England manufacturing small electrical apparatus in quantities; should be experienced in the buying of insulating materials, composition castings, commercial steel, automatic screw machine parts, shop supplies, metal working machinery, and have some knowledge of shop practice; want man with good judgment, able to work in department with fully laid out system; replies must be written on one page and confined to answering the following: Name, age, nationality, education, experience, references, and salary expected. Address X 368 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—A progressive cloak and suit concern is open to negotiate with a salesman capable of doing $100,000 business a year; advancement for the right party; commission basis. S 8 Times.

SALESMEN-SOLICITORS.—High-class men of good address to present an exclusive service to wealthy residence and factory owners; leads furnished; commission average $50 per sale. 35 Nassau St., Room 710.

SALESMAN, experienced, resident of Chicago, to sell for New York manufacturer of ladies' suits from $16.50 to $45; commission. L 95 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young college man, experienced in salesmanship, wanted part time; definite salary. Mr. Moore, 1,124 Amsterdam, 8 Monday evening.

SALESMAN, thorough experience, in shirts; territory unlimited; live wire to sell specials for a house known everywhere; salary. C 54 Times.

SALESMAN.—For office trade, side line or regular; muslin underwear; commission basis. E. 237 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced contractors' equipment; salary to right man; give full particulars in letter. S 5 Times.

SOLICITORS wanted, understanding Jewish; good money making proposition; commission. Call between 3 and 5, 274 2d St.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.—Live wire; only man of exceptional ability looking for position with bright future; salary, commission and expenses; Scotch or Irish preferred. 245 West 55th St., 5th floor.

WINDOW TRIMMER and card writer, first class, wanted by S. Greenbaum, Wilmington, Del. Address McAlpin Hotel, New York. Call for interview Monday evening, Aug. 9, 6 to 7 P. M., at Louis Kalish, 124 West 34th St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST.
Three months' course; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

BANKRUPTCY SALE—Hardwood lumber, formerly of CHAS. R. PARTRIDGE & SON, tomorrow, (Tuesday,) Aug. 10, 1915, at 2 P. M.—L. S. Sampson, Auctioneer, will sell at the yards of Chas. R. Partridge & Son, 15th St. and Adams St., Hoboken, N. J., consisting of 71,000 feet, including oak, quartered oak, redwood, gum, chestnut, maple, birch &c.; also all office fixtures and furnishings. Yard will be open for inspection on day of sale at 12 o'clock noon. For further information inquire.
GEO. D. HENDRICKSON, Esq., Trustee in Bankruptcy, 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—A barpin, with pearl, sapphire and diamond, between 177th to 189th and Wadsworth Av., to 192d St., through St. Nicholas Av., to 177th; liberal reward. MRS. THEODORE HERRMANN, 575 West 177th.

LOST.—A gold bracelet, forget-me-not design, on Staten Island ferryboat or between there and South Ferry Subway loop; reward. Mrs. Julia Arnold, 296 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST or stolen. Great Dane dog, weight 112 lbs., color, gray spots, dark gray; named Leon; returned reward. Frank Landi, 132 West Houston St., City.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Pianos and Organs

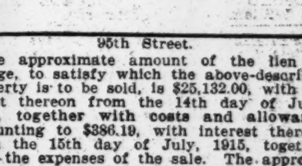
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pianos to be sold for storage, good makes, regardless of value, to cover cost. Storage, 35 West 14th St.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Substituted Trustee, etc., Plaintiff, against WOLF SOMERSTEIN and RAY SOMERSTEIN, his wife; MORRIS KESSTENBAUM and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of August, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by SAMUEL GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
ALL that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet eight and one-half inches northwardly from the northeasterly corner of said Third Avenue and 95th Street; running thence eastwardly parallel with said 95th Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westwardly, again parallel with 95th Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet, to the easterly line of Third Avenue; and thence southwardly along said easterly line of Third Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.
Said premises being now known by the street number 1697 Third Avenue.
Dated New York, July 19th, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.
GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1697 Third Avenue.

96th Street.



95th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,132.00, with interest thereon from the 14th day of July, 1915, together with costs and allowance amounting to $386.19, with interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $276.72 and interest.
Dated, New York, July 19th, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Hampshire.—In Equity.—No. 73.—OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, complainant, against COLONIAL PAPER COMPANY, defendant.
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.
(August 3, 1915.)
The following papers having been filed in the above entitled cause, to wit:
1. Special Master's Report of Sale.
2. Motion for confirmation of Special Master's Report of Sale and the sale therein mentioned.
3. Petition of Old Colony Trust Company for allowance of its compensation and disbursements and the compensation and disbursements of its solicitors.
4. Receiver's First Report and Account.
5. Motion of Receiver for acceptance and approval of his first report and account.
6. Motion of Old Colony Trust Company relating to report of deficiency, determination of proportionate shares to be paid to holders of bonds, and other matters,

it is
ORDERED that a hearing thereon be had on the 12th day of August, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice of said hearing be given to the defendant, Colonial Paper Company, by causing an attested copy of this order to be served upon the President or Treasurer or Secretary or clerk of said Colonial Paper Company at least five (5) days prior to the 12th day of August, 1915, and that notice be given to all other parties in interest by causing an attested copy of this order to be published twice in The New York Times, The Boston Daily Advertiser, Biddeford Daily Journal, and The Portsmouth Herald, the last publication in each case to be two days prior to the said 12th day of August, 1915.
By the Court,
E. A. BURNS P. HODGMAN, Clerk.
A true copy—Attest:
BURNS P. HODGMAN, Clerk.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 29th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against TWO (2) CANS OF OIL OF BIRCH, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections — Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.
Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 16th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
July 29th, 1915.
THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HANNIS JORDAN COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells this day at public auction, at his warehouse, No. 539 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, at 10:30 A. M., the assets of the above-named bankrupt's estate, consisting of several copyrights on books and publications, interest in a magazine entitled "The Writers' Bulletin," mailing and subscription lists, &c.
Dated, New York City, August 9th, 1915.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee, 55 John Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SISENWEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 9th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, pants, vests, coats, rubber coats, pads, linings, etc.
HENRY A. KAUFMAN, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY BURRELL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 9, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of neckwear, ties, silks, desks, chairs, waste baskets, patterns, cutting tables, etc.
HARRY L. HERZOG, Trustee.
IRA B. STEWART, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. SOLOMON, trading as KNICKERBOCKER CLOAK & SUIT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 9, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of woolen piece goods. JACOB J. FINE, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

DR. DAVIS ANSWERS PRISON COMMISSION

Admits Some Charges and Says Others Are Grossly Exaggerated.

MAKES VIGOROUS DEFENSE

Lack of Funds Is a Feature—Says Daily Papers Might Teach How to Make Bombs.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, in a letter to the State Commission of Prisons, cites the twenty-three criticisms made upon institutions under her control in the report of the commission and replies specifically to each.

Miss Davis denies some of the charges or stamps them as grossly exaggerated. She admits some defects in the institutions, but says they are due to insufficient appropriations and cannot be remedied without additional funds which have been denied her. Other policies which are criticised she defends as founded on the right principles.

Miss Davis begins by deploring the fact that the commission saw fit to make its investigation at a time when changes were to be made which would have eliminated some of the faults which the commission complains of. These changes, she says, were the extended leave of absence granted to Warden Hayes and the introduction of a new routine made necessary by the passage of the bill extending the indeterminate sentence and parole to the penitentiary and the workhouse.

Dr. Davis Sees Improvement.

To the first criticism, that methods are too harsh and repressive, Dr. Davis replies that there has been a wonderful improvement in discipline since she took office, but that she had not thought it wise to make radical changes until the new indeterminate sentence went into effect, when the prison would be reorganized as a reformatory.

As to the charge that more than 1,000 prisoners are confined two in a cell, Commissioner Davis replies that this has been made necessary by lack of accommodations and increase in number of prisoners, but that the double cells are larger than those in the State prisons.

The charge that diseased prisoners and healthy are placed together is called grossly exaggerated. The healthy have been kept from the sick, she says, except in a few cases where prisoners, who had shown no symptoms on the initial examination, had later developed disease. To the complaint of lack of sanitary equipment, Commissioner Davis replies that this cannot be helped until money is provided for the change. It is admitted that sick prisoners are not given special diets, but the reply is that this is impossible while 16 cents a day is allowed for food.

Dr. Davis admits that prisoners are confined in their cells for 14 hours over Sundays and holidays, and as much as 60 hours when a holiday immediately precedes or follows a Sunday, but say that until a year ago prisoners were kept in their cells for even longer periods in State prisons. Warden Hayes, she says, took an advanced stand when he permitted all prisoners to go to the mess hall for their meals.

Charges that cells are not sufficiently disinfected, that blankets are not kept clean, and that prisoners are not given sheets or nightshirts are admitted to have some foundation, but the reply is that the department is doing the best it can with the means at its disposal. Miss Davis says she thinks prisoners should have sheets or nightshirts, but that a request for funds for that purpose has been denied. She adds that "honest laborers throughout the State in construction camps did not have them."

Calls Daily Papers Dangerous.

The criticism that prisoners are not allowed to have daily papers is thus met:

"They are not. I have not cared to have them learn to make dynamite bombs from specifications furnished in the daily press. Weeklies and monthlies are allowed."

Criticism of conditions in the punishment cells, or "coolers," brings the following reply:

"I do not believe in punishment that gives physical pain, but punishment cells must not be so comfortable that men prefer to remain in them rather than work."

She denies that keepers have beaten or clubbed prisoners except in self-defense or where the prisoner put up a fight against transfer to the disciplinary cells.

Miss Davis admits that the hose was used once on prisoners, not as punishment, but to quell an incipient riot. Regarding the charge of lack of outdoor exercise, she says that only 500 prisoners work in shops, and that it is intended to provide recreation for them if they work well and behave.

To the recommendation that Warden Hayes be removed Miss Davis says that no ground has appeared for charges against him which could be sustained.

RAINS ON BETHLEHEM BAND.

Park Throng Stays Through Storm to Hear Music.

The Bethlehem (Penn.) Band played right through the rainstorm in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and of the great throng that had gathered fully three-fourths remained within hearing. The musicians, who came up from Bethlehem yesterday morning and spent the early part of the day at Coney Island, crowded up under the band stand to keep from getting wet, but did not stop playing. As soon as the rain was over the seats in front were again filled.

There were 100 pieces in the band that played yesterday, and a number of the musicians said they were not the least surprised when it began to rain. It rains every time they come to New York to play, they said, and told of the downpours that they "brought with them" in recent years.

About 10,000 persons surrounded the band stand when the music began at 4 o'clock, park attendants said. With A. M. Weingartner, a steel worker, leading, the men played an elaborate program which included Safranek's "Atlantis," Meyerbeer's "Dedication and Benediction," from "Les Huguenots," and the overture from "Wilhelm Tell."

Charles M. Schwab was not at the concert yesterday. He usually attends the annual concerts given here by the steel works men, but he was out of town on business yesterday, and had expressed regret that he could not attend.

After their concert the Bethlehem men had dinner at Sherry's. They returned to Bethlehem last night.

MILITIA RAID GAMBLERS.

Louisiana Governor Calls Out National Guard, Who Seize 150.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Failure of officials of Jefferson Parish to enforce the laws caused Governor Hall late yesterday to order a battalion of the National Guard to raid a gambling house in Southport, a suburb of New Orleans, according to a statement issued tonight by the Governor. Nearly 150 persons were arrested, including Joseph Hyland, the proprietor, and his employes. The patrons were paroled.

One person arrested in the gambling house, the Governor said, was a Deputy Sheriff of the parish, who had his official badge displayed at the time.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—It is somewhat cooler over the northern and western shower areas, while in the South, the Northwest, and extreme West temperatures are high. There will be thunder showers Monday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley, and in the South Appalachian districts, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday. There will also be showers Monday in the extreme Southwest; Monday and Tuesday in the West Gulf States and Florida, and Tuesday in the East Gulf States. In the lower Ohio Valley and the lake region the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. Temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate southerly; Middle Atlantic, moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic, moderate south and southwest, except east and southeast off Florida Coast; East and Gulf, moderate south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York and Delaware—Unsettled Monday; probably local thunder showers; Tuesday partly cloudy.

New England—Thunder showers Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	71	70	4 P. M.	82	78
6 A. M.	70	69	6 P. M.	78	73
9 A. M.	74	76	9 P. M.	77	72
12 M.	79	83	11 P. M.	79	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72, at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature 83 degrees at 12:30 P. M., minimum 68 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:06—848 11 Av.; M. Pollinski	$200
1:15—221 Wooster St.; J. Ash	Slight
1.15—53 Jefferson St.; M. Golub	Slight
P.M.	
12:15—41 E. 76 St.; Wm. Thompson	Slight
12:30—306 E. 119 St.; not given	Slight
12:40—2,098 8 Av.; C. H. Johanning	Slight
1:10—43 W. 112 St.; J. Kronan	Slight
1:15—325 1 Av.; Progressive Butter and Egg Co.	$500
1:15—1,857 3 Av.; Louis Splikin	Slight
1:30—17 E. 115 St.; not given	Slight
2:25—124 Suffolk St.; Saml. Domosky	$100
3:55—148 Macdougal St.; Mary Alexander	$50
4:55—Pelham Parkway, near White Plains Av.; Jessup Engram	$500
5:00—Front of 909 7 Av.; Auto No. 68682, N. Y.	Slight
5:40—Fischers Lane and Boston Road; E. Field	Slight
6:30—319 E. 68 St.; Vincent Waztisek	Not given
8:20—310 E. 100 St.; Abel Agrust	Slight
8:30—488 College Av.; Augusta Maroney	Slight.
9:40—634 Prospect Av.; Isaac Gunter	Slight.
10:00—24 W. 26 St.; Tony Arvericie	Slight.

MUST PAY ALIMONY DUE FOR 48 YEARS

Court of Appeals Holds That Death of Both Principals Does Not End Claim.

ESTATE LIABLE FOR $28,000

Money with Which It Will Be Paid Brought to Husband by Second Wife.

The full bench of the Court of Appeals has just decided that alimony granted to Mrs. Deborah Van Ness on May 23, 1867, when she obtained a divorce from Cornelius Henry Van Ness, who died in 1911, without having paid a single installment, may be collected by the executors of her estate. Mrs. Van Ness died in January of this year at the age of 91 years. Alimony was granted at the rate of $600 a year, making the sum due at the time of her death $28,800, without counting the interest.

Mr. Van Ness married twice after being divorced by his first wife, who was Miss Deborah Bradt when she married him in 1845. Mr. Van Ness, in 1875, married Mrs. Emma Louise Burr Wright, who brought him the estate of more than $800,000 which remains. His third wife was Miss Alice Wood who, after falling from her bicycle in front of Mr. Van Ness's home in Cornwall, N. Y., was taken into his house for treatment, and there first met him. She was 26 years of age, and he 82 when she married him in November, 1899.

Transfers Crude and Careless.

By ante-mortem deeds and by will Mr. Van Ness turned over his entire estate to his last wife. Surrogate Fowler refused to admit the will to probate, saying in part:

"The crude and careless fashion in which the aged husband transferred all his very large property to one who, though his wife, was a comparative stranger to him, is some evidence of a condition of senility and incompetence charged at the times under investigation in this case."

The will case was later adjusted before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court under an arrangement whereby about $100,000 was distributed among relatives of Mr. Van Ness's different wives, and the remainder of the estate was to go to his young widow.

Not a Question of Wives.

However, Mr. Van Ness's subsequent wives and the history attached to them had no bearing on and was not considered in the alimony question before the Court of Appeals. The question there presented by the law firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, representing the young widow, was that since the first Mrs. Van Ness had died she had no interest in the alimony which she had failed to collect during her lifetime, and therefore her executors were not entitled to act as a substitute in her stead and collect.

Answering this contention, Judge Scudder, writing the decision, which was concurred in by Chief Judge Bartlett and the Associate Judges, Hiscock, Collin, Hogan, Cardozo, and Seabury, said:

"I do not see how in justice it can be said that if the husband failed to pay according to the terms of the judgment, and the wife thereafter died, the judgment in her favor lapsed as to the amount already accrued and cannot be enforced by her personal representatives.

"The husband cannot be heard to say that the wife had not required the alimony for the purposes of her support. The court, by the decree, determined on a full consideration of the conditions existing that it was proper the husband should not be relieved to that extent from the obligation of the judgment."

Alimony Defined.

The decision then defines alimony thus:

"But alimony is not a personal claim in the same sense that a cause of action for slander or assault is personal. It is personal in a sense that it is a provision made by the court in favor of the wife for her maintenance and support, and cannot be diverted from that purpose.

"It takes the place of the husband's liability, which ended with the divorce. If there had been no divorce the husband's liability would have continued while the marital relation existed, and liability on the judgment should continue to the same extent.

"Therefore, the alimony sued for in this action, which accrued prior to the death of the wife, was not a personal claim that died with her, but a right which survived in favor of her personal representatives. To hold otherwise would be to defeat the object of the law and seriously impair the value of the decree in the wife's favor by depriving her of the credit which she would have to obtain means of support."

Under this ruling Mrs. Alice Van Ness Parsons, the only child by the first marriage, will come into the $28,000 sued for, plus interest.

United States Senator O'Gorman argued the case in defense of the estate, while Mrs. Parsons's interests were looked after by the law firm of Agar, Ely & Fulton of 31 Nassau Street.

Russia Buys Steel Rails Here.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—It was announced tonight that the Maryland Steel Company had received an order from the Russian Government for 100,000 tons of steel rails.

LOOK UP "COUNT'S" PAST.

Schumann-Heink's Daughter Admits Writing to Denver's Enigma.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—In investigating the antecedents of Richard Miller, the man who calls himself a German Count, now dying at the County Hospital, the authorities have evolved the theory that Marie, a daughter of Schumann-Heink, the singer, may be able to throw some light on the man's history.

The singer's daughter, who is now Mrs. J. Hubert Guy of San Francisco, has admitted that she wrote one letter to the so-called count. She says that the letter was formal in character, and was written after a casual meeting on a train. It begins "Dear Richard."

There are other letters. One of them is addressed to "My dear darling, little Dickie," and is signed by the Austrian name Mirzl, a form of Marie.

The police believe that Mrs. Guy knows the real name of Miller. They base this belief on the letter which Mrs. Guy admits writing and two other letters which were found among the man's effects. The letter which Mrs. Guy admits writing and the other two missives apparently are in the same handwriting.

CARLISLE QUITS OFFICE.

Praises State Roads as He Leaves Highway Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—John N. Carlisle of Watertown resigned his place in the Highway Department yesterday. When Mr. Carlisle as Commissioner was succeeded by Edwin Duffey he accepted an advisory place in the department.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Carlisle said:

"Taking our system as a whole we have more improved roads and better roads than any other State or country, and the people of New York have a right to be proud of what has been accomplished. Necessarily, with our very large mileage, there are, and always will be, a few roads that need repair and attention, but a comparison of the conditions of the State highways with city and village streets is not unfavorable to the State."

At the time of Mr. Duffey's appointment it was announced that Mr. Carlisle would be retained in the department until midsummer. He has been receiving a salary of $33 a day while serving as adviser. The salary of the Commissioner is $10,000 a year.

PANIC ON EXCURSION.

One Man Drowned When Storm Hits Eagles' Boats.

The annual excursion of Newark Aerie of Eagles, which went to Alpine on the Hudson yesterday, docked at 1 o'clock this morning on the return trip. The day had been an eventful one, as one man fell overboard and was drowned above Weehawken. He is said to have been Henry Dey of Glen Ridge, a wealthy chewing gum manufacturer. He was sitting on the barge rail when he lost his balance. An electric storm which swept the barge Empire and Steamer Isabel, which carried the excursionists, caused a panic and many women fainted.

Life preservers were fought for and the Captain and crew had considerable difficulty in restoring quiet. In addition to the drowning and panic, there was much fighting aboard, which increased the excitement. The worst of the troublemakers were put off the boat at Hastings and had to make their way back as best they could.

WHITMAN OFF FOR ALBANY.

Believed to Have Been Guarded on Leaving Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Governor Whitman of New York, after a rest of four days at his Summer home here, left this afternoon for Albany. The Governor and Warden Osborne of Sing Sing are to speak here on prison reform on Aug. 26. Mrs. Whitman, with the children, will join her husband in Albany in three weeks.

Close to Governor Whitman at the station stood a man who was a stranger here. He was believed to be a guard for the Governor. Mr. Whitman declined to make any statement regarding the threatening letters which led to the placing of special guards about his house. The house is still under guard.

NEW YORK MAN MURDERED.

Body Found Tied to Roof of a Car in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 9.—A. Bernstein of 193 Eldridge Street, New York, has been found murdered, his body tied on the roof of a Soo Line car.

Julius Kennedy, a negro, is under arrest in Duluth charged with the murder, and is said to have confessed.

ASSAILS HOME RULE PLAN.

Grants No Real Power, Citizens' Union Asserts.

The Citizens' Union gave out yesterday an analysis of the home rule proposal reported to the Constitutional Convention last week by the Cities Committee. The analysis was prepared by Laurence A. Tanzer, Chairman of the union's Constitutional Convention Committee. These, among other objections, are raised to the proposal:

"The proposal does not confer 'home rule' in any fair sense of the term. Home rule means power granted to cities to govern themselves. This proposal gives no such power. It gives only power to propose to the Legislature measures for a city's government, to be granted or withheld by the Legislature at its option, and even this power of petition extends only over a narrow field.

"No power whatever is granted to the people of a city except that of proposing to the Legislature once in eight years a new charter. If that is rejected by the Legislature they cannot propose another until the eight years are up.

"The means of exercising the narrow powers granted are so cumbersome and obstructive as to render even these illusory. The adoption of a new charter will require three elections, the labors of a Charter Commission, and a sixty days' submission to the Legislature. This process may take a period of from one and a half to four years.

"The present vicious system of special city legislation is permitted to continue. Cities will still be subject to that constant interference by the Legislature with their local affairs which has given rise to the movement for home rule. Their charters will not only be subject to veto by the Legislature but even if permitted to go into effect will be subject to alteration or repeal by the Legislature at any time.

"Partisan political control of municipal affairs will be perpetuated.

"All sense of responsibility will be destroyed. When an act required submission first to the people of the city or to the local authorities and then to the Legislature, neither will feel responsibility. Each will look to the other, and irresponsible legislation will result."

MANY RIDE ZOO ELEPHANT.

Visitors Indulged for First Time Since Gunda Became Erratic.

For the first time in several years people were allowed to ride the elephants in the Bronx Zoo yesterday, and several hundred took advantage of the opportunity to take trips on Alice.

Gunda, the big elephant which was shot recently, used to be the chief beast of burden, and when he became erratic the practice of allowing visitors to ride the elephants was discontinued.

Alice proved tractable, and everything went off well except for a single accident. Mrs. Lillian D. Ghee of 118 West 134th Street, while being assisted down from Alice's back in the elephant yard by Dick Richards, head elephant keeper, misjudged her distance and fell to the ground, dislocating her ankle. After treatment by Dr. Eiss of Fordham Hospital she went home.

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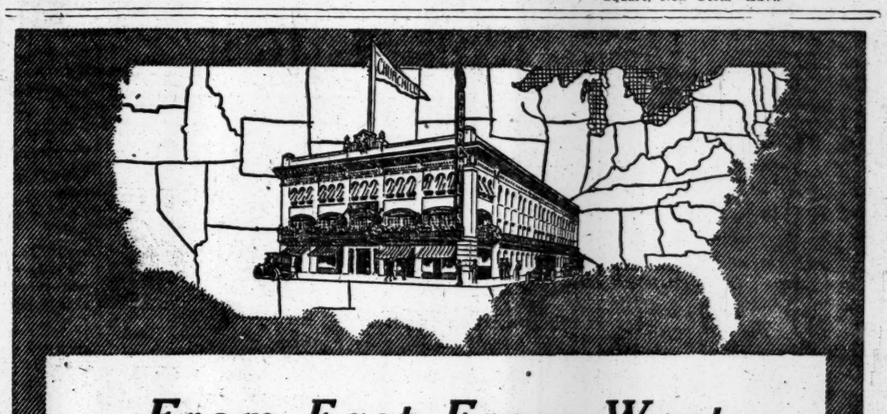

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